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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY. — In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 20-22, 27-29, A. DE LOË gives an account of the international congress for anthropology and prehistoric archaeology held at Genoa in September, 1912.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 525-548 (19 figs.), EDWARD SELER gives an account of the eighteenth international congress of Americanists held in London, May 27 to June 1, 1912.

GRAECO-BUDDHIST DISCOVERIES. — The cleansing of the column of Besnagar (state of Gwalior, Central India) has disclosed an inscription recording that the column was erected by Heliodorus, Greek envoy of King Antialcidas to King Bhagabhadra, in the fourteenth year of his reign. Antialcidas belonged to a Graeco-Bactrian dynasty and ruled in the valley of Cabul and the Punjab about 150 B.C. The column is the earliest known example of the influence of Hellenistic architecture in Central India. It seems to have borne the image of the solar bird Garuda. Details of the discovery (in 1907-1908) of the chest containing the bones of Buddha have been published (cf. *A.J.A.* XIV, 1910, pp. 81 f.). The chest is in the museum at Peshawar. The style of its decoration shows a mixture of Hellenistic and Hindu elements. One inscription is said to give the name of a Greek artist. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 431.)

BULGARIA. — A Greek Inscription. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 95-100 (2 figs.), G. KAZAROW publishes a Greek inscription

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Professor HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Professor JOHN C. ROLFE, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, Professor A. L. WHEELER, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1913.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 146-147.

said to have been found at Burgas and now in the museum at Sofia. It is part of a decree, dating from the first half of the third century B.C., in honor of Raiscouporis, the son of King Cotys. The latter is mentioned in a *proxenos* decree at Delphi.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—**Acquisitions of the Ottoman Museum.**—A list of the sculptures in marble and other kinds of stone with a few other objects, which were acquired by the Ottoman Museum in 1911, is given by T. MACRIDY BEY in *Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 583–588. Of the twenty-five numbers belonging to the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine epochs, eleven were found in or near Constantinople; others are from various places in Syria and Asia Minor; and one, a Greek stele, from Epirus. Some altar reliefs found at Lake Manias in Mysia are distinctly Persian in character. A statue of Egyptian style, some polychrome pottery, and other small objects were received from the English Palestine Exploration Fund, and an Attic cantharus and some Jewish ostraca, from the American excavations at Samaria.

JŪDÎ DÂGH.—**Some Rock-Inscriptions of Sennacherib.**—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXV, 1913, pp. 66–94 (20 pls.), L. W. KING reports a series of unpublished rock-inscriptions in Turkish Kurdistan, which are carved on the face of the mountain known as the Jûdî Dâgh, or Jebel Jûdî, on the east of the Tigris and to the northeast of Jezîreh. There are in all six sculptured panels on the Jûdî Dâgh above Shakh; five of these contain figures and inscriptions of Sennacherib, while the sixth has been prepared and levelled ready for the sculptor and engraver, but has been left unfinished. The texts do not add much of historical interest to our knowledge; but they are of considerable geographical value, for they enable us to identify Mount Nipur of the inscriptions, which was generally supposed to be in Cappadocia, with the Jûdî Dâgh. Incidentally they settle the positions of the seven towns captured and sacked by Sennacherib in this campaign as lying somewhere in the fertile Shakh Valley or its neighborhood. The texts also prove that “the land of Kummukh” extended far more to the east than was thought to be the case. The emblems of the gods which are engraved upon four of the panels enable us to identify the divine emblem of one of the greater gods which had previously not been identified.

NECROLOGY.—**Lord Avebury.**—On May 28, 1913, Lord Avebury died at Kingsgate Castle, near Margate. He was born April 30, 1834, was a banker by profession, and devoted much of his leisure to literature and science. In 1870 he became a member of Parliament and in 1890 was raised to the peerage. Among his books are: *Prehistoric Times* (1865); *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man* (1870); and an edition of Nilsson’s *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*. (*Athen.* May 31, 1913, p. 595.)

Jules Comte.—Jules Comte, member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, born in 1846, died at Paris, December 15, 1912. He was director of civic buildings (1885–1897), organized the *Bibliothèque de l’enseignement des Beaux-Arts* and the *Revue de l’art ancien et modern*. (*S. R., R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 93 f.)

Julius Euting.—Julius Euting, born at Stuttgart in 1839, died at Strassburg, where he was professor of Semitic languages at the university, in January, 1913. He had travelled in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia and had

published collections of Punic, Syrian, Nabatean, and Arabic inscriptions. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93.)

François Armand Forel. — Professor François Armand Forel, of the University of Lausanne, died August 8, 1912. He was born at Morges in 1841. His works on physics, geology, natural history, and archaeology are numerous. His interest in archaeology centred in the lake dwellings of Switzerland. His excavations at the station of Roseaux and his monographs *Le cimetière du Boiron à Morges* and *Le Léman* are especially important. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 95.)

Jakob Heierli. — The Swiss archaeologist Jakob Heierli, whose knowledge of the settlements of the "Lake dwellers" was unequalled, died July 18, 1912, at the age of 59 years. Since 1900 he had been docent in the University of Zürich. He conducted many excavations and wrote numerous monographs. His most widely known work is his *Urgeschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1901. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93; see MANNUS, *Zeitschrift für Vorgeschichte*, 1912, pp. 747 ff.)

Georges Louis Houdard. — Georges Louis Houdard, musician and historian of music and author of a monumental *Histoire du château de Saint Germain*, died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, February 27, 1913, at the age of 53 years. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 245 f.)

Carl Justi. — Carl Justi, professor of the history of art at Bonn since 1872, has died in his eighty-first year. He was a very able scholar of a philosophical temperament. Among his brilliant and solid treatises are works on Winckelmann, Velasquez, Murillo, Michelangelo, and miscellaneous essays on Spanish art. Justi was the first to study critically the Spanish school of the seventeenth century. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 92.)

Otto Lüders. — The first head of the German Institute at Athens, Otto Lüders, died at Athens, November 12, 1912. He was born August 13, 1844, at Anhalt, in Westphalia, and educated at Bonn. In 1874, on Winckelmann's birthday, he opened the Institute at Athens as its first Secretary. He retained this office only a short time, for he passed over into the consular service in the autumn of 1875. For years he was the tutor of H. R. H. Prince Constantine, and later German Consul General at Athens. (GEORG KARO, *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVII, 1912, Nos. 3-4, pp. v, vi.)

Robert Mowat. — Commandant Robert Mowat, member of the Société des Antiquaires, died at Paris in his eightieth year, November 19, 1912. His military career was brilliant, but in 1870 he was wounded and taken prisoner. During his captivity he pursued linguistic and epigraphical studies. He wrote many articles for the *Bulletin Épigraphique*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Bulletins de la Société de Linguistique*, the *Revue Numismatique*, the *Mémoires* and *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires*. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 424.)

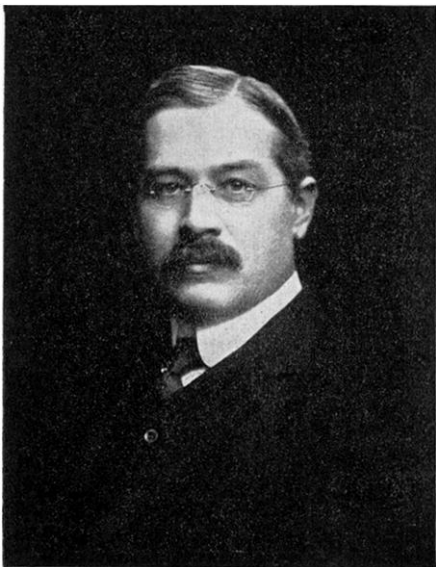
David Heinrich Müller. — In December, 1912, David Heinrich Müller, professor of Oriental languages in the university of Vienna, one of the most learned orientlists of Austria, and author of numerous works on Oriental languages, literatures, and antiquities, died at Vienna at the age of 67 years. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93.)

Eugène Révillout. — Charles Eugène Révillout was born in 1843 and died at Paris, January 16, 1912. He was one of the most marked personages

of the old Louvre and the old school of Egyptology. He devoted his attention chiefly to papyri, especially demotic papyri, many of which he published and translated. (SEYMOUR DE RICCI, *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 243 f.)

Spyridon Vases. — In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, p. 126, is a memorial by G. P. OIKONOMOS to the late Spyridon Vases, in whose death the world has lost a peculiarly gifted scholar, investigator, and teacher.

Harry Langford Wilson. — Harry Langford Wilson, President of the Archaeological Institute of America, Professor of Roman Archaeology and



HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

Epigraphy at Johns Hopkins University, died of pneumonia, February 23, 1913, at Pittsburgh, whither he had been called on business of the Institute. Professor Wilson was born at Wilton, Ontario, October 28, 1867, and was graduated (A.B.) from Queen's University in 1887. In 1888 he received the degree of A.M., and later the honorary degree of LL.D. from the same institution. In 1896 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, where he subsequently rose through the various ranks of academic preferment. In 1906–1907 he was Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. He served the Archaeological Institute as Member of the Council, Recorder, and Vice President, and was elected

President in December, 1912. He was a regular member of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

Professor Wilson was editor of *The Satires of Juvenal* (1903) and author of *The Metaphor in the Epic Poems of P. Papinius Statius* (1898) and various articles in periodicals. He was a man of great industry and conscientiousness; he was courteous, kindly, judicious, and just. He will be sadly missed, not only by his intimate friends, but by many others who had high hopes of his future usefulness to the cause of classical study.

A more complete notice has appeared in the *Bulletin*, IV, 1913, pp. 4–5.

THRACE. — **Bronzes and Marbles.** — In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 45–76 (25 figs.), GEORGES SEURE contributes his sixth article on Thracian archaeology (see *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, pp. 113 and 435; XVII, 1913, p. 97). He describes thirteen bronzes and twenty-three works of sculpture in marble or other stone, which have hitherto been unpublished or little known. The "Thracian Horseman" is the figure most frequently represented. An interesting small bronze (possibly modern) represents Telesphorus sitting on a log.

EGYPT

DISCOVERIES OF THE BOSTON EXPEDITION IN 1912. — In *B. Mus. F. A.* XI, 1913, pp. 19–22 (5 figs.), C. S. F. reports that in 1912 the expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened a number of important tombs in the necropolis of **Gizeh**. Among these was the tomb of Seshem-Nofer, one of the original series of mastabas, the walls of which are preserved nearly to the roof and carved with fine reliefs. Most of the coloring retains its original freshness. Near this was excavated a fine small mastaba, that of Ka-Nofer, which was purchased for the Museum, as was a relief with a procession of dancing girls from a neighboring tomb. In the same vicinity a tomb was opened with very fine paintings representing hunting scenes. Excavations were also carried on at **Mes-heikh**, where a predynastic cemetery was discovered. The bodies were buried in a contracted position in mats or leather garments, and necklaces of shell and stone, rude figures of animals, etc., found with them. Across the ravine was a group of tombs dating from the sixth to the tenth dynasty. Pottery, beads, and amulets, as well as seven alabaster vases were found here. Some work was also done at **Naga-el-Dêr**, where excavating had previously been carried on and a number of Middle and New Empire burials discovered with the objects belonging to them *in situ*.

GERMAN EXCAVATIONS IN 1911–1912. — In *Klio*, XII, 1912, pp. 494–499, L. BORCHARDT describes the excavations carried on by Germans in Egypt during the winter of 1911–1912. At **Tell el-Amarna** the excavation of private houses was continued, about two hundred in all being uncovered. Many small finds were made, including a head of Amenophis IV of three quarters size; also an alabaster statuette, and a much injured limestone statuette 30 cm. high of the same king; the head of a princess of red sandstone; and two horse's bits of a new type. At **Anibeh**, where Dr. Randall MacIver had already carried on excavations for the University of Pennsylvania, many graves of the Middle and New Kingdoms as well as Nubian graves were opened. At **Gizeh** the tomb of a daughter of Prince Merib was excavated, a fine example of a tomb of its period. A seated statue of an aged man, a son of King Snefru, was discovered.

ABYDOS. — **Discoveries in 1912–13.** — During the past winter eight more predynastic furnaces like the one found in 1912 (*A.J.A.* XVII, p. 99) were discovered at Abydos. The largest consisted of thirty-seven jars. In every case the jars were placed side by side in two rows supported by fire-bars of clay, and the whole was surrounded by other fire-bars. There had been a roof, and there were stoke-holes in the walls. The fire, made of twigs, was between the jars. Remains of wheat or rye found in the vessels prove that the furnaces were used for parching grain. On the same mound a cemetery of the fourth dynasty was found. Most of the tombs are intact. They consist of a small brick building two feet high and generally six feet square, with a small enclosure on the east side. The actual grave is below. Tombs of the twelfth dynasty were also discovered. In one was an amethyst necklace four feet long; and in another the figure of a dancing girl bending backwards until her hands touch the ground. In the eastern desert an ibis cemetery of Ptolemaic date was examined. (Circular of the Egypt Exploration Fund.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

NIPPUR. — **Important Discoveries among the Tablets in Philadelphia.** — In 1910 one hundred and fifteen boxes containing about 10,000 tablets from the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur were unpacked in the University Museum, and since that time museum assistants have been engaged in cleaning and patching together broken tablets. A. POEBEL, who copied about two hundred of them in 1912, announces the following discoveries (*The Museum Journal*, IV, 1913, pp. 41-50; 3 figs.): 1. The lower part of a tablet of six columns (three on each side) of which the first two relate to the creation of mankind by Enlil, Enki, and Ninharsagga, and the last four to the deluge. The account of the deluge differs from that on the tablet, also in the University Museum, published by Hilprecht a few years ago. The hero is Ziugiddu. The tablet is written in Sumerian and appears to date from the time of Hammurabi. 2. The much effaced reverse of a tablet containing lists of kings published by Hilprecht has the names of the mythical kings supposed to have ruled immediately after the deluge, including Gilgamesh, Dumuzi, and Etana. The last mentioned is said to have reigned 625 years; another king, "Scorpion," 840 years; and Lugalbanda of Erech 1200 years. One tablet written in the reign of the eleventh king of Isin or 134th king since the deluge reckons back 32,175 years to that event; and another in the reign of the last king of Isin, or 139th since the deluge, 32,234 years. 3. A very large tablet contains copies of all the inscriptions of Lugalzaggisi, Sharrukin, Rimush, and Manishtusu extant in the temple of Enlil at Nippur in the time of the scribe, according to a statement on the edge of the tablet. From this it appears that Sharrukin captured Lugalzaggisi and led him in triumph to Nippur; that his conquests extended from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf; and that Manishtusu crossed the Persian Gulf and defeated thirty-two kings who had united to oppose him. 4. The Museum has similar copies of the royal inscriptions of Naram-Sin, Ur-Engur, Ishbi-Urra, Idin-Dagan, Ishme-Dagan, Ur-Ninib, and Damik-ilishu; and copies of letters to and from King Idin-Dagan of Isin. 5. A short Sumerian history of the temple of Ninlil which throws light on the temple of Enlil at Nippur. 6. A large and much broken tablet containing a copy of part of the code of laws of Hammurabi. The best preserved portion supplements the great lacuna on the stele in the Louvre, supplying laws relating to the merchant. 7. A large number of grammatical texts in the Sumerian language, most of them written by pupils learning that language. They date partly from 2500 B.C., and partly from 1300 B.C. They give many new readings of cuneiform signs, and paradigms of the personal pronouns and of the verb, and furnish the basis for a Sumerian grammar. 8. Among the tablets bought from antiquity dealers is an important inscription of Lugal-annamundu, king of Adab.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

DIBON. — **The Site.** — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLV, 1913, pp. 57-79 (map), D. MACKENZIE reports the results of an exploration of the site of ancient

Dibon with a view to excavation. It seems clear that any scheme for excavation at Dibon would have to concentrate attention on the Area of the Moabite Stone, and this would mean in the first instance the temple of Chemosh and the Royal Palace. Massive Byzantine and Arabic buildings all over the two citadels present serious obstacles to any plan that might be proposed for systematic excavation of the whole site. Such an excavation would involve an enormous outlay of funds, probably without any corresponding result. It would thus seem as if the one feasible scheme for an excavation at Dibon would have to be of the nature of a roving commission to explore the Royal Quarter of the city with a view to discovering the temple of Chemosh and the palace, and in search always of possible inscriptions.

JERUSALEM.—**Excavations at the Tower of Psephinus.**—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 88–96 (8 figs.), E. MICHON reports the results of recent French excavations on the site of the ruins known as Qasr Jālud, which is generally believed to mark the site of the Tower of Psephinus at the north-west corner of Jerusalem described by Josephus. The excavations have laid bare the foundations of the tower, and its connection with the ancient north wall of the city.

MORSHETH-GATH.—**An Ancient Olive-Press.**—In *J. Bibl. Lit.* XXXII, 1913, pp. 54–56 (2 figs.), G. B. ROBINSON reports the discovery of an ancient olive-press at Khurbet Mer'ash, which by some is identified with Moreseth-Gath, the birthplace of the prophet Micah (Mic. 1:14). Briefly described, it consists of two main parts: (1) *a receiving vat* 7 ft. 3½ in. long by 5 ft. 6 in. broad, and 5 ft. deep, cut in the rock and bearing marks of having been in use for generations; (2) *a mosaic platform*, 16 ft. 8 in. long by 16 ft. 7 in. broad, the floor being paved with smooth white tesserae, and for the most part still in a fair state of preservation. In the centre of this extensive mosaic pavement there is a large circular rock in which there is a rectangular cutting. This cavity was doubtless used as a press vat.

SHAF'AT.—**A Discovery of Jewish Tombs.**—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 262–277 (2 pls.; 2 figs.), F. M. ABEL reports the discovery at Sha'fat near Jerusalem of a series of Jewish tombs with loculi containing ossuaries bearing inscriptions in Hebrew, Palmyrene, and Greek.

TURMUS'AYA.—**Discovery of Greek Sarcophagi.**—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 106–118 (8 figs.), R. SAVIGNAC reports the discovery at Turmus'aya, a village about 37 km. north of Jerusalem, of an unusually large and fine sarcophagus in the Greek style, bearing on the cover the figure of a woman holding a child in her lap. E. MICHON describes another sarcophagus from the same place which depicts on the sides Bacchus and the genii of the seasons.

ASIA MINOR

EPHESUS.—**Recent Excavations.**—At an open meeting of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens February 13, 1913, W. WILBERG reported that the recent excavations at Ephesus had been confined to the harbor and the agora. At the harbor a gate with three openings was found, those on the sides arched, but not the centre one. It dates from the time of Augustus. Another gate to the harbor was round on one side and straight on the other and originally two stories high. It dates from the time of Hadrian. The agora was 130 m. square and surrounded by colonnades, two

stories high on the south side and one on the others. Gates led into it from the south and west. The one on the west, dating perhaps from the second century B.C., is elaborate. It had three doors with niches in the walls, while two low pylons supporting columns extended toward the west. Colonnades ran along the street leading to the gate, stopping about 6 m. from it to admit side streets. These streets were bridged by wide arches connecting colonnades and gates. The south gate also had three openings and square pillars in place of columns. There were statues above it. It dates from 4 B.C. A large hall near by was erected between 54 and 59 A.D. A large prostyle Corinthian temple of Claudius with beautiful architectural decoration is to be excavated in the fall.

ERYTHRAEA. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 49–76 (10 figs.), J. KEIL describes his recent explorations on the Erythraean peninsula. Near the pool **Poiras Gjöl** are remains of an important town with fortification walls. It had flourished until Hellenistic times. In the plain of **Usun Kuju**, in the centre of the island, are remains of four important and two unimportant ancient settlements. Between **Garaza Ssary** and **Bujeta**, at **Palaeochori**, are some ancient house walls. On the island of **Kamilonisi** is a well-preserved fortification wall of early date. At **Demirdžili** are four groups of ancient ruins. Many unimportant remains prove that the Erythraean peninsula both in its northern and its southern parts was thickly populated in late Roman and Byzantine times by people cultivating the olive. The writer also publishes a few architectural fragments, and fifteen inscriptions from this region.

KOPATZEDES. — A New Inscription. — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 37–42, E. FABRICIUS publishes a Greek inscription of 61 lines found at Kopatzedes in 1913 and now at Pergamon. It is a decree probably of the people of Elaea recording their friendly relations with Rome.

NOTIUM. — Discoveries in 1907. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, pp. 36–67 (41 figs.), T. MACRIDY describes his excavations at Notium in 1907. The work is not yet completed; but plans were made of the Byzantine church, and the site of the temple of Apollo Clarius was discovered. The latter building apparently faced the south. Two columns *in antis* were found, which probably belonged to the opisthodomus. The extreme width from anta to anta was 9.07 m. On the columns and walls were twenty-eight inscriptions recording the sending of delegations from various cities to the temple. At another place was found a broken marble relief representing Cybele with two animals, and a number of architectural fragments, but no trace of the building to which they belonged. Several other pieces of sculpture came to light, among them two interesting grave stelae, a number of good terra-cottas, and fourteen grave-inscriptions. *Ibid.* p. 67 (fig.), J. KEIL adds an inscription found at Ephesus which seems to have come from the temple of Apollo Clarius at Notium, perhaps brought there as ballast.

PERGAMON. — The Excavations of 1910, 1911, and 1912. — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVII, 1912, pp. 233–276 (8 pls.; 3 figs.), W. DÖRPFELD reports the results of the excavations carried on at Pergamon in 1910 and 1911. The precinct of the temple of Demeter was completely cleared. On its south side was a stoa, 91.50 m. long, originally of trachyte, but in Roman times partly rebuilt with marble. Below the stoa was a long room or cellar without windows or partitions, the purpose of which is not yet clear. The north side of the

precinct also had a stoa of trachyte (85.20 m. long) now much injured. At the east end of it was a building with seats like a theatre. There was also a west stoa. Most of the building in the enclosure is due to Philetaerus and his brother Eumenes, but the temple itself is older. The precinct of Hera was also completely excavated. Except for the pronaos, which was of marble, the temple is well preserved, with its mosaic floor, and one of the cult statues, a standing Zeus, almost complete. It was of trachyte and once had four columns in front. At the east end of the enclosure was a stoa and at the west an exedra. The temple was erected by Attalus II, as an inscription on the architrave shows. Between the precincts of Demeter and Hera was a building perhaps to be identified as a private house. New studies of the theatre of Dionysus prove that it was first provided with a stone *skene* in the first century B.C., and with a stone stage in the third century A.D. A small temple was excavated in 1910 on the right bank of the Cetius, but it is not known to what god it was dedicated. *Ibid.* pp. 277-303 (3 figs.), A. IPPEL publishes thirty-three inscriptions found during the excavations; and pp. 304-330 (5 pls.; 9 figs.) the same writer discusses the sculptures and small finds. The most important are the headless Zeus found in the temple of Hera, two statuettes of dancers of a coarse-grained marble, two female heads, a bearded Hermes head, a headless Athena, and a female portrait head. *Ibid.* pp. 331-343 (6 figs.), P. SCHAZMANN and G. DARIER report upon the excavations at **Kaleh Agili**, the ancient Atarneus. *Ibid.* pp. 344-407 (pl.; 11 figs.), S. LOESCHKE discusses the sigilla vases and fragments found at **Tschandarli**. In *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 34-35, there is a summary of the report of A. Conze made at the February (1913) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society on the excavations at Pergamon in the fall of 1912. The early walls of the sanctuary of Demeter (before Philetaerus) were further examined, and much of the débris was removed from the east side of the gymnasiums, disclosing a gate of Greek date, with a winding stairway inside. The street which formed the approach to the gymnasiums during the period of the kings was found but not uncovered. In the excavation of that part of the main street which lies below the tract explored by the Berlin museum and above that of the Institute, a triple building containing a number of old rock cisterns was found, and their contents, mostly sherds of Hellenistic date, were examined.

TAHTALOU.—**A Greek Inscription.**—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 41-43 (fig.), SCHAVARSCH VARDAPET SAHAKIAN publishes an inscription now in the Greek church of St. Charalambos, at Tahtalou, a village six hours north-east of the ruins of Comana and three hours south of the ancient Cabira (Niksar). The text he reads $\theta\epsilon\omega\iota \mid \text{'}\text{Απόλλωνι} \mid \epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon \mid \Sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma \mid \nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$. TH. REINACH (p. 44) finds a ligature in the third line, and reads $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ or $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$; he suggests $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\gamma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\epsilon$ as the dative of a local epithet of Apollo.

GREECE

MISCELLANEOUS DISCOVERIES.—In *'Αρχ. Έφ.* 1912, pp. 266-268, are the following brief reports of discoveries made during the year 1912: 1. **Athens** (P. Kastriotēs). The Stoa of the Giants has been found to extend 3 m. farther east and the foundations of the east side have been uncovered for about 10 m. 2. **Sunium** (V. Staes). In the artificial embank-

ment by which the precinct of Athena was widened for the new temple were found nearly all the materials of the older temple, which was probably destroyed by the Persians, and a large quantity of votive offerings of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., also an Ionic capital from the partial peristyle of the later temple. 3. **Aegina** (K. Kourouniotes). Various graves were excavated. 4. **Thessaly** and **Macedonia** (A. S. Arvanitopoulos). At **Pagasae** painted stelae have been found in three more towers, one of which has been excavated, and a part (at least 220) of the stelae removed. Numerous discoveries of various kinds give great promise for future excavations. At **Volo** was found a new decree of the Magnes. Various archaeological discoveries were made in Macedonia in the course of the campaign with the Greek army. 5. **Aetolia** and **Acarnania** (K. Romaïos). At **Thermon**, around and under the temple of Apollo, were found several buildings of the second millennium B.C. of elliptical plan, with one end forming a straight line,—prototypes of the temple with an apse. Among the finds was a bronze statuette of a goddess. In **Acarnania** were found fifty plain grave stelae with inscribed names, two epigrams for Priapus and Pan, and a calculating abacus. 6. **Laconia** and **Cythera** (F. Versakes). In Laconia was found a Roman relief in two panels; and in Cythera a part of a fine fifth century relief representing a nude youth holding a horse's bridle. 7. **Pylos** (K. Kourouniotes). A Mycenaean beehive tomb was excavated near Fragana, one hour east of ancient Pylos. 8. **Cephalenia** (N. Kyparisses). Trial excavations in search for the palace of Odysseus gave negative results. Among the various finds was a good specimen of a "Homeric" bowl with scenes from the Trojan cycle in relief.

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN 1912.—At an open meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens February 12, 1913, a summary of the year's work was given. Professor Dörpfeld continued excavations at **Corfu** under the patronage of the German Emperor. Nothing of importance was turned up at the temple which Versakes discovered two years ago. Not even the name of the divinity worshipped there has been learned; but a paved street was found, and the altar to the east of the temple is well preserved. It is very important and is one hundred years older than the great altar at Delphi. The temple of Kardaki at "Mon Repos" was also investigated and can now be restored as an archaic Doric peripteral building. The absence of triglyphs and metopes is noteworthy. Work was to be resumed in the spring of 1913. At **Pergamon** Conze led a small campaign of excavation. The entrance to the gymnasium was uncovered; six steps lead up to it and there were two windows. The structure dates from Roman times. At **Tiryns** (see p. 441) and **Cleonae** work was also carried on. It is hoped that that at Tiryns may be finished this year and the final publication made soon. The Institute at Athens plans to turn its attention next to western Crete and also to Nemea. More careful study of the finds at Olympia will be made.

MINOAN TOMBS IN CRETE.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 43-50 (7 figs.), J. A. HATZIDAKIS describes a tomb 2.20 m. by 1.80 m. recently discovered at **Stavromenos**, containing an elliptical-shaped larnax and a pithos of Middle Minoan date. He also publishes the contents of a tomb found just west of **Tylisus**. This was nearly circular and contained

three larnaces, a number of vases and a green sardonyx seal representing two calves, dating from the Late Minoan I period.

ARGOS.—*New Inscriptions from the Heraeum.*—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 139–150 (3 figs.), O. WALTER publishes four new inscriptions from the Heraeum. In the west room of the northeast stoa is a statue base with the following inscription of the fifth century B.C.:

τ]ās ἡέρας ἐ[μὶ ἡια-
ρόν· ἐκ τοῦ ἡιδί[ο
'Α]ρχεκράτες : Σμο[ίος :
.]ρεφίον : Σύλιχ[ος.

A second inscription built into the west wall of the complex between the north and northeast stoas reads:

τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες τόν[δε] τὸ ἡ[ιπ]ο-
δρόμο ἀνέθεν : Κρίθυλο[ς : 'Α]φακτο[ς :
Φιλίας : Γνάθις :

In the same wall is a small fragment of fourth century date; and in the northeast corner of the "West Building" is a long list of manumissions in poor condition dating from the second half of the second century B.C.

ELIS.—*The Austrian Expedition.*—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 97–116 (11 figs.), J. KEIL and A. V. PREMERSTEIN report upon their explorations in Elis in 1910 (see *A. J. A.* XV, p. 415). At an open meeting of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens, February 13, 1913, O. WALTER reported upon the six weeks' campaign of the Institute at Elis. A palaestra of Hellenistic date and two colonnades were found; also a building 12 by 16 m. divided by a central wall with a door, which apparently dates from the early part of the fifth century B.C. These buildings seem to have been in or near the agora. Several marble fragments and a number of pieces of painted terra-cotta, including a few heads, also came to light.

GORTYNA.—*Excavations in 1912.*—At an open meeting of the Italian School at Athens April 14, 1913, L. PERNIER described his excavations in 1912 at the western side of the "Odeum" at Gortyna, made possible by changing the course of the irrigation ditch. To the east was another building of late date. Five fragments of the laws, in addition to other inscriptions and a broken Mercury, were discovered. These excavations confirm Halbherr's conjecture that the circular building was in the agora.

LEMNOS.—*A Submerged Town.*—It is announced from Greece that Lieut. Bakopulos, while carrying out military observations, remarked on the sea bottom, to the east of the Island of Lemnos, some ancient ruins which were perfectly visible and prove the existence of a town of about three miles in circumference. The exact spot is that marked on the British Admiralty charts under the name of the Pharos Bank, the depth being from five to twenty-five metres. Orders have been issued by the Ministry to carry out scientific researches on the spot. (*Nation*, May 15, 1913, p. 508.)

LEUCAS.—*Prehistoric Remains.*—In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 845–864 (14 figs.), G. VELDE describes skeletons, vase fragments with finger-nail

scratchings, bone and flint implements, stone axes, hammers, millstones, etc., of the neolithic age found in a cave (*Χοιροσπηλιά*) in the southern part of Leucas. Introducing Velde's description of crania and skeletons, Dörpfeld gives a brief résumé of his finds near Nidri and insists that the remains are those of the Homeric Achaeans.

LYCOSURA. — **The Megaron of Despoina.** — In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 142–161 (41 figs.), K. KOUROUNIOTES publishes the results of his excavation of the Megaron, or Hearth, of Despoina at Lycosura (Paus. VIII, 37, 8), which can be restored with practical certainty from the existing fragments (Fig. 1). The altar was built on the steep hillside above the temple. The stoa of engaged columns behind the altar masked the terrace wall, which served also as a wind-break. The monument dates from about 200 B.C.

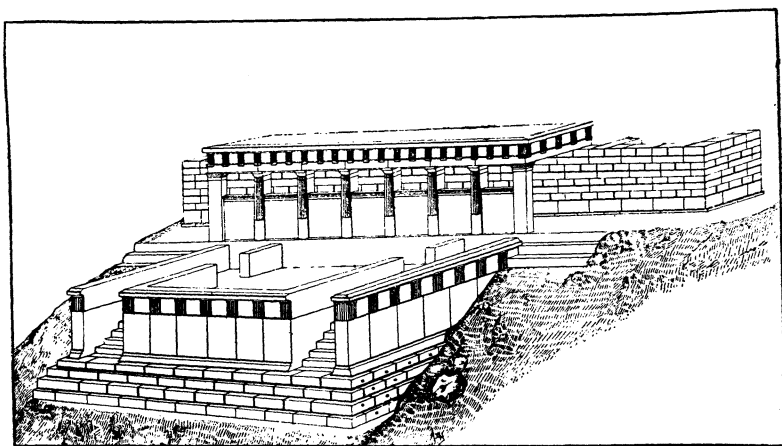


FIGURE 1. — THE MEGARON OF LYCOSURA.

Many terra-cotta images were found on the site, of which the most common type represents a ram clothed in a woman's himation, standing erect, and bearing a basket upon his head. Doubtless worshippers of Despoina in this guise marched in procession, bearing offerings to the goddess.

MYCALESSUS. — **Supplementary Notes.** — In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 102–119, 253 (2 pls.; 21 figs.), P. N. URE supplements articles, already published in *B.S.A.* XIV and *J.H.S.* XXIX, XXX, and XXXI, on excavations made by himself and Mr. Burrows in 1907 and 1908 at Reitsona, the ancient Mycalessus. Two interesting black-figured vases are described; the Boeotian cylices are classified and their style traced to Corinthian influence; a catalogue is given of the articles, mostly vases, found in three of the graves of the necropolis.

MYCENAE. — **A "Geometric" Cemetery.** — Near the "Tomb of Clytemnestra" at Mycenae was found in 1909 a cemetery of the geometric period in which three distinct types of burial are seen: the ashes of the dead deposited in an urn which was placed in the grave; the whole body, usually that of a child, placed in a large urn; and interment in a tomb con-

structed of masonry. Jars for libations were also found and numerous geometric vases, all of which are described and discussed by D. EVANGELIDES, 'Αρχ. Έφ. 1912, pp. 127-141 (15 figs.).

TIKYNS. — *Recent Excavations.* — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 78-91 (plan; fig.), K. MÜLLER reports upon the latest excavations at Tiryns. The citadel wall south of the main gate shows signs of rebuilding. The Byzantine church west of the propylaea was not built on the site of an ancient sanctuary, as had been conjectured. The altar in the great inner court was originally circular and not a trench for sacrifices. In the megaron the base called by Schliemann a "basin" was in reality the support for the throne. Walls of the earlier palace were found, but its plan cannot be made out. It was built in Late Minoan I or II; and the later palace in Late Minoan III. A group of large, coarse stirrup-cups with painted inscriptions upon them came to light; one fragment has an inscription in several lines. Some of these are older and some later than the later palace. The script differs from the contemporary Cretan script, but is of Cretan derivation. A terra-cotta figurine of Athena, a small bronze votive helmet, and a vase fragment with a painted dedication to Athena testify to the worship of the goddess. The small west gate in the lower city was cleared.

TYLISUS. — *Minoan Buildings.* — In 'Αρχ. Έφ. 1912, pp. 197-233 (8 pls.; 41 figs.), JOSEPH HATZIDAKIS describes in detail Late Minoan and Middle Minoan finds in buildings excavated by him near Tylisus, Crete, 12 km. west of Cnossus. These included: many large pithoi, and vases of various shapes and sizes; three inscribed clay tablets like those found at Cnossus; several engraved gems and sealings; various utensils of steatite; a fine rhyton of obsidian; various articles of bronze including four great hemispherical kettles, the largest having a diameter of 1.40 m. and weighing 52.5 kg., made of seven pieces of bronze riveted together; a bronze ingot in the form of the so-called talanton; a fine bronze statuette of a man; ornaments of ivory; fragments of wall-paintings; bones of various animals, which are carefully catalogued and classified by periods. The description of the buildings will be published later.

ITALY

ACQUATACCIO. — *An Inscription.* — At Acquataccio, between the railroad from Rome to Civitavecchia and the river Almo, an inscription was found with the place name *ad Nymphas*. This is found also in *C.I.L.* VI, 9526, where it is located in *Sebura maiore*. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 381.)

CAMARINA. — *Recent Discoveries.* — The exploration of a large number of tombs at Camarina resulted in the discovery of a number of vases and small objects, including a pair of hydrias (19.25 cm. high) in the style of Meidias with toilet scenes. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 370-371.)

CAPENA. — *Etruscan Tombs.* — Etruscan tombs of various types have recently been excavated near the site of the ancient Capena, along with some of the Roman period. A report on these tombs and their contents is made by E. STEFANI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 147-158.

CAPORCIANO. — *A Collegium Corbulonis et Longinae.* — An inscription discovered at Caporciano makes known the existence of a *collegium*

Corbulonis et Longinae, and establishes the connection of the Domitian family with that region; cf. *C.I.L.* IX, 3418-3419, 3432, 3469. (N. PERSICHETTI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 262-263.)

CARLENTINI. — **A Hoard of Greek and Punic Coins.** — A hoard of Greek and Punic coins, including seventeen Carthaginian coins of electrum and some fine gold coins of Hiero II of Syracuse, has been found at Carlentini, Sicily. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 372.)

COMISO. — **A Campanian Crater.** — In the Graeco-Roman necropolis at Comiso, Sicily, a Campanian crater was found (44.50 cm. high), representing a warrior and a maiden sacrificing at an altar, while beside them are a youth and maiden crowned with laurel, who are clasping hands. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 369.)

CUMAE. — **Excavations on the Acropolis.** — In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XXI, 1912, pp. 202-205, F. VON DUHN describes some recent excavations on the acropolis of Cumae. On a terrace below the summit, above pre-hellenic remains, were found remains of a temple of considerable size, oriented from south to north with terrace walls at a little distance, serving as a defence against Samnites and Etruscans. A road winds up toward the centre of the east side with a sort of pronaos as an approach to the temple, reminding one of the temple of Apollo at Phigaleia. Formerly this was thought to be a temple of Apollo, but it would have been invisible to one approaching from the north on the Via Domitiana (Statius, *Silv.* IV, 3, 114-116), and is probably a temple of Jupiter, the summit being already occupied by a temple of Apollo, the archegetes of the Chalcidian immigrants (*immania templa*, Virgil, *Aen.* VI, 19). An Oscan inscription recently found, dedicated, as Buecheler explains it, *Jovi Fulguratori*, and a dedicatory inscription *Jovi Auguri* and fragments of a colossal statue support this contention. An inscription and some fragments that seemed to indicate a temple of Apollo on the lower terrace probably came from the summit. The Jupiter was probably identical with the Olympian Jupiter of Livy, XXVII, 23.

ESTE. — **Objects found in an Archaic Tomb.** — The bronze objects and earthenware found in 1895 in an archaic tomb at Este are described and illustrated by A. ALFONSI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 92-109 (2 pls.; fig.). They include a razor of the crescent form, a saw, file, axe, sword, knives, hairpins, cinerary urn, and other vessels.

FRASCATI. — **A Roman Villa.** — In enlarging the convent of the Cappuchini, further remains of a Roman villa were disclosed, a part of which was unearthed in 1656 (see *B. Com. Rom.* 1884, p. 202). (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 214.)

IESI. — **A Hoard of Roman Coins.** — According to a report in the *Boll. Num.* XI, 1913, p. 15, a hoard of 5300 silver coins of republican date has been found on land belonging to Marquis Trionfi-Honorati near Iesi. They are to be placed in charge of Professor Dall'Osso for examination.

LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII. — **The Recent Excavations.** — The continuation of the report of the excavations records the discovery of a number of inscriptions; a fine standing mirror, 34 cm. high, with a handle representing the figure of a woman draped in a peplos, of pre-Phidian style; a pinax, 16 cm. by 16.50 cm., representing Actaeon attacked by the hounds of Diana. Actaeon has been thrown upon his back. Diana, who stands beside him,

carries a small stag on her right arm. There was also found a small biga, of bronze except for the pole and the axles of the wheels, which were of iron. It is 17 cm. high and 98 mm. long, and of fine workmanship. The further exploration of the temple of Casa Marafioti revealed huge sub-structures, and that of the sanctuary of Persephone a fragment of a vase representing Hercules wrestling with the Old Man of the Sea and bearing a new *καλός* inscription. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, Suppl. pp. 1-21.)

MONTE ARGENTARIO. — Aeneolithic Tombs. — The contents of aeneolithic tombs found on the slopes of Monte Argentario have been placed in the Archaeological Museum at Florence. (A. MINTO, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 132-135; 2 figs.)

MONTE CAVO. — Recent Excavations. — The excavations undertaken at Monte Cavo for the purpose of discovering the site of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris had a negative result. The remains of some large buildings were found and a number of interesting architectural fragments, as well as the last part of the *via triumphalis*. (G. GIOVANNONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, 382-384.)

MURO LECCESE. — Prehistoric Remains. — Prehistoric remains antedating a Messapian city (itself of unknown name), at Muro Leccese, are described in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 159-167 (3 figs.), by P. MAGGIULLI. They consist chiefly of crude cinerary urns.

OPPEANO VERONESE. — Objects from a Prehistoric Necropolis. — A brief account of objects found in a prehistoric necropolis at Oppeano Veronese is given by G. PELLEGRINI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 110-114 (2 figs.). Of most importance is a bronze *situla* ornamented with horizontal ridges.

OSTIA. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 161-173, D. VAGLIERI gives a plan of the Barracks of the Vigiles and its front elevation, as well as views of various parts of the excavated portions of the city. In the portico behind the theatre the mosaics of three more corporations have been found, the *navicularii Misuenses* (this confirms the spelling of the name of the city on the eastern arm of the Gulf of Carthage as given by Pliny, *N.H.* V, 4, 29, and by the *Tabula Peutingeriana* and *Tabula Ravennensis*), the *navicularii* of Hippo Diarrhytus (Biserta), and those of Misluvium in Mauretania. (Cf. *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 274-275.) On the Via dei Vigili a large room was excavated with a mosaic pavement representing four dolphins flanked by symbolic designations of the provinces with which Ostia had the most intercourse: Sicily, indicated by the triquetra; Africa, a head covered with an elephant's hide; Spain, a head crowned with olive; and Egypt, a female head above a crocodile. Opposite each of these is a winged head, in some cases bearded, in others beardless, probably representing the winds which favored navigation to the respective provinces. About the central portion of the pavement were squares containing shields and lances and conventional designs, surrounded with a border with a meander pattern. Other objects of interest were a lead matrix for eight *tesserae* and an inscription of the *stuppatores res(tione)s*, which shows that they were dealers in *stuppa*, contrary to the view of Lanciani. (D. VAGLIERI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 202-213.)

POMPEII. — Discoveries in the Via dell' Abbondanza. — The continuation of the excavations in the Via dell' Abbondanza brought to light a

number of paintings: one of Venus Pompeiana, drawn by elephants in a quadriga, the front of which has the form of the prow of a ship; a representation of the workshop of a *vestiarius* named Verecundus, designated by an inscription; Mercury, with caduceus and purse in hand, coming out of a temple; several portrait heads. A large number of inscriptions were found, for the most part election notices, including one in which the vowels are designated cryptographically by number: —B—SC—NT==—S, *Abascantius*. (M. DELLA CORTE, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 174–192, 216–224, 246–259, 281–289.)

RHEGIUM. — **Restoration of the Baths.** — In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XXI, 1913, pp. 791–802 (fig.), N. PUTORTI discusses an inscription found in Rhegium (April, 1912), telling of the restoration of *Thermae* there by Valentinianus, Valens, and Gratianus. An earthquake, which Putorti dates July 21, 365 A.D., had destroyed them. The inscription adds a new name, that of Pontius Atticus, to our lists of *correctores Lucaniae et Bruttiorum*.

ROME. — **Discoveries at the Baths of Caracalla.** — The excavations undertaken to restore the plan of the peribolus of the Baths of Caracalla resulted in a number of interesting discoveries. Between this and the baths proper was a *xystus*. Among the finds were a statue in Luna marble, a copy of a bronze of the school of Polyclitus, the upper part of a head from a copy of the Hermes Propylaeus of Alcamenes, a library with niches for *armaria* and *imagines*, and beneath the southern part of the peribolus a Mithraeum with two important inscriptions, one of which applies to Mithra the term *unus*, while the other has a greater number of appellatives than is attached to the name of the god in any other inscription. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 305–325.)

Discoveries in the Horti Sallustiani. — A Roman house found on the Pincio in excavating for the new German Evangelical church, is described in *Röm. Mitt.* XXVIII, 1912, pp. 92–112 (11 figs.), by E. KATTERFELD. The date is the time of Trajan, as is shown by brick-stamps and coins. Of more interest than the mosaics, earthenware, and fragments of fresco, is the large square base upon which the obelisk of Trinità dei Monti appears to have stood, in the imperial gardens (Horti Sallustiani), as they were enlarged in the third century. Of this enlargement toward the west, as far as the Via Toscana, the excavations furnish proof.

Another Cippus of the Pomerium. — In building the new Palazzo delle Ferrovie, at the corner of the Viale del Policlinico, a cippus of travertine with the inscription POMERIUM was found, but not *in situ*. It corresponds with those of Claudius of the year 49, but the inscription on the front is missing. (A. PASQUI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 195–202; *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 259–260.)

An Ancient Road. — In digging the foundations of the Palazzo della Società Immobiliare in the Via di S. Marcello, 34 m. from the corner of the Via dell' Umiltà, an ancient road, 3.60 m. wide, running from north-east to southwest, was found at a depth of 5.65 m. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 225 f.)

A Column of the Forum of Nerva. — One of the columns of the Forum of Nerva, at the corner of the Via Alessandrina and the Via della Croce Bianca, was uncovered and measured. Its height without the capital is 8.80 m., with twenty-six channels. The diameter at the base is 1.08 m.

The plinth is 1.60 m. wide and the base 0.57 m. high. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 226.)

Aqueducts near the Porta Maggiore. — In opening three new archways through the Wall of Aurelian, to the left of the Porta Maggiore, and the consequent levelling operations, the remains of several aqueducts have been brought to light. Two of these had underground channels. Of three others, there are parallel lines of piers, one of them accompanied by cippi of Augustus. One of these last has the number XXIV, the other, XXIII, — a new bit of evidence on Roman numerals in the early empire. (E. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 228-236; 3 figs.)

A Station of the Vigiles. — Excavations alongside of the church of San Marcello (4th Region, Via Lata) have uncovered a stretch of street-paving of late date, and beneath, five rooms of a brick building, — apparently a part of the station of the first cohort of the *vigiles*. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 253-254; G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 337-343.) To the south of this station and 30 metres from the church more walls of later date have been found, and in the midst of them an octagonal basin for the immersion of catechumens. It appears to have been in a private house. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 254-256.)

A Bronze Statue. — The partial restoration of a bronze statue from fragments discovered many years ago near the Ponte Sisto, is published in *Röm. Mitt.* XXVIII, 1912, pp. 113-121 (4 figs.), by R. PARIBENI, who considers also some other bronze fragments from the same source.

Recent Acquisitions of the National Museum. — In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 157-172 (pl.; 16 figs.), R. PARIBENI records the various antiquities recently acquired by the National Museum. These are: (1) Fifteen ivory keys which once belonged to a musical instrument. (2) A bronze statuette, found at Sutri in 1912, representing a nude youth standing (see p. 447). (3) A fragment of a large marble vase of neo-Attic style. The greater part of a figure of Athena, who carries a lance over her shoulder, a small flying Victory, and the lyre of Apollo are still preserved. (4) A statue of an Oriental divinity, 1.57 m. high. It represents a woman with Egyptian headdress, fully draped, standing stiffly while a serpent coils about her. The writer believes it to be intended for Atargatis. (5) Portrait heads of Nero and of Lucius Verus. (6) An unidentified female head. (7) A male head from a high relief. (8) An unidentified portrait of a man. (9) A comic mask of marble. (10) The large mosaic found in the Via Emanuele Filiberto in 1910, with the head of Medusa in the centre surrounded with geometric patterns. (11) A large marble two-handled cup with reliefs, 0.78 m. in diameter and 0.32 m. high. It had no bottom. On one side Pan, who holds a goat by the horn, is threatening a wolf with a club; on the other a wolf is devouring an animal. On the rim is the inscription, *Q. Caecilius Amandus scrib(a) libr(arius) q(uaestorius) III dec(uriarum) et Q. Tullius Q. f(ilius) Fal(ernus) Caecilius Amandus D. D.* On one handle is [*Silva*]no and on the other *sacrum*. (12) From Palestrina a fine *puteal* of terra-cotta (Fig. 2), 0.71 m. high and 0.32 m. in diameter. On the outside are five winged female figures grasping in each hand a thyrsus. (13) Statuettes of Heracles, of Aphrodite holding a sandal in her raised right hand, of a dwarf, and of a comic actor. (14) A small bronze vase in the form of a wineskin. (15) A gold ring from Velletri with the head

of Heracles. (16) Two gems, one with a youthful head and the inscription *DECENTIS*; the other representing the little Dionysus riding a goat. (17) A two-handed cup of *terra sigillata* on which is Victory in a chariot drawn by four horses. The word *Danubius*, which appears above, is taken by the writer to be the name of one of the horses. (18) A number of coins were also acquired.



FIGURE 2. — PUTEAL FROM PALESTRINA.

New Inscriptions.—In the Via Pinciana, near the villa of Marchese Annibale Berlingieri, a number of inscriptions were found at a depth of 2 m. One of these contains an elogium in two columns of twenty-five hexameter lines each, which are not always correct, but are full of sentiment. It is addressed by A. Allius to his freedwoman and consort, Allia Potestas, and belongs apparently to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century. The apex and tall | indicating quantity, are used, correctly but not in the case of all long vowels. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 155 ff.)

Inscriptions from the Via Nomentana.—Between 12 and 13 kilometres from the city a marble cippus was found with an inscription to

Nymphodotus tabularius by his wife and four sons, all of whom had the same praenomen, *Tiberius*. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 379.)

Excavations at the Bridge of Nona.—The excavations at the bridge of Nona, named from its position nine miles from the city (see *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 197), resulted in the discovery of a small bath and a large number of votive offerings, but gave no clue to the location of the temple or the name of the divinity to whom it belonged. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 265-272.)

Miscellaneous Discoveries in the Campagna.—In improving the grade of the Via Ostiense, near the ancient Ponte della Refolta (14 km. from Rome), the course of the republican road has been uncovered. It was unpaved, but confined by curbstones 4.80 m. apart. The later polygonal paving blocks are at a higher level (1 m.). Two ancient wells by the roadside were also discovered at a distance of 240 Roman feet from each other. Not far from the road was found a plain white marble sarcophagus, covered with a slab of African marble, and still containing the skeleton, but nothing else. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 260-261.) Recently discovered columbaria of a modest kind on the Via Labicana, 3 km. from the city, have yielded numerous unimportant inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* pp. 262-265.) On a cross-road north of Rome, anciently connecting the Via Cassia with the Via Triumphalis, a tomb belonging to the Cassian and Memmian families has been uncovered, containing a large number of inscriptions (second century). Of special interest is one laconic reference to an unsuccessful surgical operation, — ANIMA INNOCENTISSIMA QVEM MEDICI SECARVNT ET OCCIDERVNT. Another describes with rare pathos the death of a beloved wife. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* pp. 265-268.) Near the first milestone of the Via Salaria a stretch (90 m.) of the ancient road, parallel to the modern, has been unearthed, together with some tombs belonging to freedmen of the family of the Ostorii Scapulae, and indicating, apparently, the site of an estate of this wealthy family, prominent in the first century A.D. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* 1912, pp. 270-272.)

SAVOGNA.—**Neolithic Remains.**—The results of excavations in the cave of Savogna (Udine) are presented by A. ALFONSI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 61-66. The remains are of the neolithic period, and include objects in stone, terra-cotta, and bone.

SUTRI.—**A Bronze Ephebus.**—A fine bronze statuette of an ephebus (Fig. 3), which has been taken to the National Museum at Rome, was found at Sutri. It is a standing figure, 78 cm. high, of a youth of somewhat effeminate form. The right arm is raised to the head, and the left is bent as if carrying towards the face some object which is now lost,



FIGURE 3.—BRONZE
STATUETTE FROM
SUTRI.

but was in all probability a mirror. It is a Graeco-Roman copy of a fourth-century type. (H. PARIBENI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 373-377.)

SYRACUSE.—**The Statue of an Ephebus.**—The statue of an ephebus in Greek marble, of Lysippian proportions and style, which had been provided in the Roman period with a new base of Luna marble has been found at Ortygia. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 290 ff.)

VALLE DI CAVEDINE.—**Prehistoric Dwellings.**—Prehistoric dwellings recently found in the Valle di Cavedine (Trentino) are described briefly by G. ROBERTI in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 121-124.

VERONA.—**Remains of a Roman Bath.**—In *Madonna Verona*, VII, 1913, pp. 1-5, A. DA LISCA records the discovery of Roman walls probably belonging to a bath at Verona. He adds the documentary evidence for baths at Verona in mediaeval times.

VOLTERRANO.—**Prehistoric Discoveries.**—Prehistoric discoveries near Pomarance (Vulturno) are reviewed in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 125-131 (4 figs.), by E. GALLI. The objects consist of flint spear-points and arrow-heads, bronze implements, pottery, and, from the Early Iron Age, fibulae, spirals for the arm or the hair, various implements, etc.

SPAIN

CADIZ.—**Phoenician Relics.**—In the *Journal des Débats*, October 6, 1912, is an account of Phoenician relics at Cadiz, especially of discoveries made in September, when excavations were begun, after an interim of several years, in the necropolis. Ten *loculi*, a skeleton, and various objects of silver, bronze, and gold were found. (J. C., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 97 f.)

GERONA.—**Alabastrum from Ampurias.**—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 98-100 (fig.), S. REINACH publishes one side of an alabastrum from Ampurias, now in the museum at Gerona (from *Discursos leídos en la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona, en la recepción pública de D. Joaquín Botet y Siso*, Gerona, 1908). A negro in trousers, wearing a quiver and holding an axe in one hand and two spears in the other, is hastening to the right, and looking back. Behind him is a dog. He is followed by a person in trousers, wearing a quiver and a high cap, and carrying a lunate shield and a large curved scimeter. Perhaps a story of the Ethiopian Amazons is illustrated. The vase belongs to an Attic type of the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

NUMANTIA.—**Results of the Eighth Campaign.**—The results of the eighth and last campaign (August to September, 1912) of excavations at Numantia are reported by A. SCHULTEN in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 1-14 (plan). This year's work saw the completion of the several topographical surveys, on different scales and of different scopes, and the excavation of Camp V on the hill of Renieblas. The camp is shown, both by the plan of the barracks and by the pottery, to belong to the first half, probably the first quarter, of the first century B.C. The barracks are made for the new legion of 6000 men, in 30 maniples and 10 cohorts, as organized by Marius in 90 B.C., without Italian allies or Roman cavalry, and without the old division into *triarii*, *principes*, and *hastati*. Thus it is of special value for Roman military history, since it fills the gap that has existed between the Polybian camp as seen in Camps I-III on this hill, and the

Augustan camp as known at Oberaden and Halle, giving us now a complete specimen of the Caesarian camp. Some further details of Camp III were also ascertained or confirmed. A large mound on the Roman road, apparently artificial, and called the Caldron, is conjectured to be the burial mound of the Roman soldiers who fell in the battle before Numantia in 153 B.C. The remains at Soria are of a summer camp, apparently not Roman and, therefore, not connected with the siege of Numantia. Another summer camp, on the upper course of the Tajuna, 20 km. east of Sigüenza, is on Celtiberian territory and probably belongs to the Celtiberian wars. A search of the district around Medinaceli, ancient Ocilis, where the Romans had their stores in the year 153, suggests that the modern town represents the Roman settlement which grew out of and absorbed the Roman camp, while the site of the Iberian town was a neighboring hill.

FRANCE

AIX.—**Inscriptions.**—In *R. Ét. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 189–190 (3 figs.), M. CLERC publishes three short inscriptions recently acquired by the museum of Aix. Two are Latin and one is Greek. Greek inscriptions in Gaul are rare.

ALESIA.—**Discoveries in 1912.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 381–385, J. TOUTAIN gives a brief report on the excavations at Alesia in 1912. The so-called cellars at En-Curiot were Gallic houses, as a hearth found in one of them proves. The wells less than a metre in diameter in the living rock were made with a crowbar. At En-Surelot remains of a large Gallo-Roman house were brought to light in which were found many small objects including a child's gold ring with an intaglio representing Eros playing a lyre, a statuette of a woman, and many fragments of pottery, some with potters' names. Among the coins were two of silver with the heads of Septimius Severus and Gordian. At a lower level were wells and other remains of the earlier Celtic town.

A Dolmen as Sanctuary.—In *R. Ét. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 53–59 (fig.), J. TOUTAIN calls attention to a Gallo-Roman building excavated at Alesia in 1912. It consists of two rooms, one 17 m. by 5.10 m., and the other 2.80 m. by 1.70 m. In the larger room is a dolmen. Abundant evidences of fire beneath the dolmen indicate that religious rites were performed there. The building was clearly a Gallo-Roman sanctuary built about the older monument. A second building near by also contains a dolmen, but not so well preserved.

LYONS.—**A New Mosaic.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 369–372, C. G. DE MONTAUZAN reports the discovery of an interesting mosaic at Lyons. There are eight animals, a dog attacking a boar, a bear and a bull face to face, a gazelle pursued by a leopard, and a lion chasing a horse. There is also a dwarf, book in hand, riding an elephant. On either side of his head are letters reading SYG LIBYS. *Syg* was evidently the name of the dwarf, who was probably a well-known character in the amphitheatre, and whose portrait or caricature the mosaic gives. No similar mosaic is known.

Minor Discoveries.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 73–79 (3 figs.), P. FABIA and G. DE MONTAUZAN publish three objects found at Lyons (Fourvière). These are (1) a small, ivory head of Pan; (2) a bearded mask

of Bacchus of terra-cotta, which was used as an *oscillum* (cp. Virgil, *Georg.* II, 388); (3) a terra-cotta plaque. In *R. Él. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 187-188, the same writers publish the inscription from a Roman altar found at Fourvière in 1912, in which there is mention of *poliones*.

MONTESQUIEU-AVANTÈS.—Prehistoric Clay Sculptures.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1912, pp. 532-538 (3 pls.), pp. 430-431, the Comte BÉGOUEN describes two bison modelled in clay in high relief found in the cave of Tuc d'Audoubert at Montesquieu-Avantès (Ariège) in 1912. The cave was previously unknown, and was full of stalactites. It extends about 700 m. from the entrance. The bison are 61 and 63 cm. long respectively, and although the clay has cracked in places, they are still in an excellent state of preservation. There is also a sketch of a third bison, 41 cm. long. Imprints of the hands and feet of the workers may still be seen in the cave, as well as the marks of the claws of cave bears, of which many bones were found. The sculptures belong to the Magdalenian period.

PARIS.—Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1912.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 432-441, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and E. MICHON report the following acquisitions of the Louvre in 1912: a small head from Athens, flat behind, as if from a herm; a standing Alexander, from Egypt; a torso of a woman, a replica of the Farnese Flora, formerly in the Borghese collection; a fragment of a torso wearing a breastplate; a head of a youthful Heracles; a bust of Germanicus; a *loutrophoros* inscribed ΕΥΘΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ | ΕΥΘΥΚΛΕΟΥΣ | ΑΜΑΤΤΙΤΡΕΥΣ; a marble *oenochoe* with funeral banquet scene; a votive relief representing a female divinity (Bendis?); a sarcophagus with reliefs representing Artemis and Endymion; a piece of a large Roman relief, perhaps from a triumphal arch in honor of Hadrian; a sarcophagus with a relief representing two trees and two winged boys holding a sort of hood for a bird; a fragment of a sarcophagus relief with a reclining Minotaur; three pieces of a large circular plate from Athens with reliefs representing a seated shepherd, a grazing animal, a panther springing upon a horse, two goats fighting, etc.; a fragment of a similar plate with a lion devouring a horse; a Greek inscription of twenty-five lines dating from the year 334-333 B.C., relating to offerings made by women attending the Thesmophoria; a bronze figure of a standing man found in the river bed at Olympia; three early bronzes, two horses and the third a dog, from the same place; two other small horses, five pins, etc., also from Olympia; a small circular object, perhaps a cover, from Chalcis, inscribed ΔΕΚΑ: ΔΗΜΟ, and within ΠΟΤΙΤΟ; head of a bull of gold of Mycenaean workmanship from Amyclae; a small lion's head of gold found in a tomb near Orvieto with a vase of Euphronius; the Gallic treasure from Rongères consisting of five objects of gold; a Christian lamp from Carthage; two painted grave stelae from Pagasae; a much broken alabaster statuette representing Gany-mede carried off by the eagle.

An Early Attic Head.—In *Mon. Piot*, XIX, 1911, pp. 171-180 (pl.; fig.) E. MICHON publishes an archaic Attic head recently acquired by the Louvre. He compares it with the Jacobsen head in Copenhagen, and the Rampin and Fauvel heads in the Louvre, all of which are important pieces of early Attic sculpture.

A New Grave Stele.—In *Mon. Piot*, XIX, 1911, pp. 151-159 (pl.; 5 figs.), M. COLLIGNON publishes a Greek grave stele 1.28 m. high and 0.70 m.

wide acquired by the Louvre in 1911. It represents a nude athlete with a strigil. Beside him are two dogs, and in front a small slave. The upper part of the slab with the head of the youth is broken off.

PUY-DE-DOME.—**Roman Reliefs.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 374-375, L. CHATELAIN calls attention to three Roman reliefs: 1. a piece of a column, 1.20 m. high, from **Varennés-sur-Usson** ornamented with two designs twice repeated, one an Eros, the other a hare and foliage; 2. a fragmentary relief at **Saint-Rémy-de-Chagnat** representing a nude, bearded man walking to the right; 3. a stele of coarse stone at **Dore-l'Église** with a short-haired, beardless figure wearing a tunic. In a triangular pediment above was the inscription *D(is) M(anibus)*. *Memori[ae] Priscini*.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.—**Acquisitions of the Brussels Museum.**—In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 17-20 (6 figs.), J. DE MOT describes the classical antiquities acquired by the Brussels museum during the past year. These are: a fresco from Bosco Reale, and three fragments of frescoes from another section of the museum; a statuette and two heads from Cyprus; an Attic grave stele of the end of the fifth century representing a young woman seated and a small slave before her holding a jewel box; another stele of fourth century date with the figure of a young woman holding a bird which she was offering to a child now broken off; an Attic grave stele with the figure of a standing boy, dating from the second century A.D.; a piece of a grave stele of Roman date; a head of Poseidon in relief of Hellenistic or Roman date; a Roman relief representing a cart filled with slain animals, drawn by cattle; a small torso of a Niké from Athens, probably an acroterion; an eagle of white marble; a Mithra relief of white marble; a grave relief from Alexandria; a Cypriote statue of a standing woman; a male head of alabaster from Egypt; fragment of a plastic vase of terra-cotta; two standing terra-cotta statuettes, one of a draped woman and the other of Aphrodite; a mould for the statuette of a seated woman; a Dipylon jug; two other geometric vases; a black-figured white lecythus; two red-figured Attic vases; a Boeotian pyxis; the upper edge of a sarcophagus from Clazomenae; a fifth century mirror handle of bronze in the form of a standing man; and an Ionian bronze helmet from Naucratis.

LA HAMAIDE AND WODECQ.—**A Hoard of Roman Coins.**—Laborers on a new railroad near La Hamaide discovered an earthen pot containing a large number of coins of the imperial epoch (the latest of Valerian the elder). Only about one seventh of the hoard has been recovered and examined. This portion comprises 112 coins of 75 types mostly Antoniniani and denarii. There are effigies of twenty emperors and empresses. The cache was made probably about the middle of the third century. (*R. Belge Num.* LXIX, 1913, p. 276.)

SWITZERLAND

ANDELFINGEN.—**The Necropolis.**—At Andelfingen, in the canton of Zürich, a necropolis (27 tombs) has been explored, which has yielded fine objects of La Tène I, phase *b* (fifth to third century B.C.). One tomb

seems to belong to the end of the Bronze Age (700 B.C.). Here as elsewhere the *torques* is an ornament for women only. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 98, after VIOLLIER, *Indicateur d'antiquités suisses*, 1912, pp. 16-57.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Egyptian Jewelry.**—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 22-24 (fig.), MÖLLER publishes an Egyptian chain consisting of thirty-three flies made of gold-leaf. It was an honorary decoration dating from the eighteenth dynasty. He also publishes a ring of the nineteenth dynasty, and a pair of heavy gold ear-rings of imperial Roman date.

An Egyptian Amulet Board.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 24-28 (fig.), MÖLLER publishes an Egyptian amulet board 40 cm. long and 24 cm. wide recently loaned to the Berlin museum. In four rows are the figures of sixty amulets cut into the wood and filled in with gold foil or semi-precious stone. In the latter case an inscription in hieroglyphs tells the material of which the amulet should be made.

Seal Cylinders.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 158-164 (7 figs.), O. WEBER publishes seven seal cylinders recently acquired by the Berlin museum. On one a god with hands folded sits on a throne while

two standing figures make offering of a goat. This is a very early cylinder, probably dating from before 3000 B.C. A second seal, dating from the end of the third millennium, has a scene representing men fighting man-headed bulls. A third represents a wild goat hunt. This dates from the early part of the third millennium. Another seal has wild goats and an eagle. Still another which dates from the eighth or seventh century has the tree of life with animals on either side in two zones. A late Babylonian seal shows a king standing before a man scorpion. The last is a Persian seal of about 500 B.C. with horsemen hunting boars.



FIGURE 4. — HITTITE
BRONZE IN BERLIN.

A New Hittite Bronze.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 149-158 (3 figs.), O. WEBER publishes a Hittite statuette of bronze recently acquired by the Berlin museum (Fig. 4). It is said to have been found near Sidon, and resembles a bronze in the Louvre. It is 15 cm. high, was originally gilded, and set into a base. The arms were attached by silver pins. The figure is that of a man standing stiffly with the left leg advanced. He wears the loin cloth only. The left arm is gone, but the right, which is raised, probably held a weapon. The attitude is the same as that of the well-known relief from Boghazkeui. The helmet, which is missing, may have been of precious metal.

An Early Italian Helmet from Stettin.—The Prehistoric Section of the Berlin museum has recently acquired an early Italian helmet dredged up

from the Oder at Stettin. It is shaped like a round cap 13½ cm. high with a socket for a crest, and its decoration consists of lines and concentric circles of dots made by pounding from within. This technique is southern. It was lined with felt. The helmet dates from the early Villanova period, that is from the tenth or eleventh century B.C., and is one of the earliest types of bronze helmet. (C. SCHUCHHARDT, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 28-32; fig.)

The Presidency of the Berlin Archaeological Society. — At the annual business meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society (January, 1913), Professor Georg Loeschke was elected president in place of A. Trendelenburg, who resigned after more than thirty years' service on the executive committee. (*Arch. Anz.* 1913, col. 30.)

BREDDIN. — Prehistoric Graves. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 413-429 (21 figs.), A. KIEKEBUSCH describes prehistoric grave-finds near Breddin (Ostpriegnitz). Urns, packed about with stones, an interesting hanging-urn, swan's-neck-needles, girdle-hooks (a sort of buckle), spiral fibulae and La Tène fibulae, cover a period of a thousand years or more from the third period of the Bronze Age (1400-1200 B.C.), down to the third or second century B.C.

MUNICH. — Classical Antiquities acquired in 1911. — Additions to the collections of antiquities in Munich in 1911 are noted in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 14-26 (6 figs.). In the Glyptothek is an Attic relief, a slab from the base of an athletic monument, probably for a pentathlon victory, which represents a man watching the fall of the weapon he has just thrown; fine work of the end of the fourth century (P. WOLTERS). In the Antiquarium are two small draped female statuettes of bronze, one early Ionian, the other archaic Etruscan; seven Greek bronze weights, with stamped designs or letters, two from Ambracia and one from Thebes, of the sixth century; five archaic terra-cottas from Athens and Boeotia, including two richly painted horsemen and a figure riding on a ram; a Tanagra figurine; a Campana relief (Nile landscape); a gymnasiarch inscription on a marble slab, from Apollonia on the Rhyndacus; a number of small objects of bronze and bone from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, mostly animals (J. SIEVEKING). The vase collection, beside four fragments of Mycenaean palace-style ware, received five Attic, geometric vases, two proto-Corinthian, one each of Corinthian, Rhodian, Chalcidian and Attic red-figured, the last a rhyton having the form of a negro bitten by a crocodile with a slender decorated vase rising from the middle of the group (J. SIEVEKING). Of the additions to the coin cabinet, 94 numbers in all, which are published with illustrations in the *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1911, the most important is a unique electrum stater of Cyzicus, of about 500 B.C., a companion to the likewise unique hekte (1/6 stater) in the same collection. Other unusual pieces are a tetradrachmon from Syracuse (quadriga to left), a didrachmon from Cnidus dating from the Rhodian sovereignty (190-167 B.C.), a didrachmon of Metapontum, a Phoenician tetradrachmon of Alexander I, Bala, of Syria (162-149 B.C.), etc. A Graeco-Phoenician chalcedony scaraboid with engraving of a composite monster (500 B.C.); a late Roman gem with a contamination of Anubis and Hermes Psychopompus; a head of Medusa with Pegasus; ten paste gems, Hellenistic and Roman, one imitating a semitranslucent cameo, are in the same list. (G. HABICH.)

SPEYER. — **The Museum.** — At Eschweiler Hof a manufactory of pottery with reliefs has been investigated. Ovens, stamps of six potters, and many fragments have been found. The manufactory existed from 90 to 150 A.D. The objects found are in the museum at Speyer. At Rotselberg remains of a great monument have been found, adorned with statues of animals, — a lion devouring a man, two boars, a wild sow with young. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 430, from the *Frankfurt Gazette*, October 17, 1912.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

CARINTHIA. — **Recent Excavations.** — Excavations in the vicinity of the early church found in 1910 at **St. Peter im Holz** (Teurnia) resulted in several unimportant discoveries. At **Zolfeld** (Virunum) the rooms on the west side of the forum were cleared, and the mill-pond drained. Among the finds was an altar dedicated to the *Genius Noricorum*. (R. EGGER, *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 17–36; 20 figs.)

FLAVIA SOLVA. — **Recent Excavations.** — Recent excavations on the site of Flavia Solva near Leibnitz have brought to light remains of three houses, in one of which was a potter's oven. Several complete vases as well as sherds were found. The coins dated from Trajan to Valentinian I. (W. SCHMID, *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 37–43; 10 figs.)

ISTRIA. — **Discoveries in 1911.** — In *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 155–196, A. GNIRS describes excavations carried on in Istria in 1911. At **Val Bandon**, between Pola and Fasana, the excavation of the Roman villa was completed. Several mosaic floors were uncovered and many architectural fragments, some coins, and stamped tiles found. At **Pola** architectural fragments, a bronze disk 4 cm. in diameter with the bearded head of a satyr, and part of an early Christian sarcophagus came to light. On the island of **Scoglio S. Floriano** in Pola harbor remains of a small pseudoperipteral temple were discovered; and on the island of **S. Caterina** an early mediaeval church was excavated. *Ibid.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 5–16 (16 figs.), the same writer reports the excavation of two reservoirs in the south wing of the villa at Val Bandon, and the discovery of a few coins, lamps, an iron key, etc.

KÜKÜLLÖVÁR. — **Latin Inscriptions.** — In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum*, IV, 1913, pp. 94–108 (3 figs.), A. BUDAY publishes twenty-four Latin inscriptions, mostly small fragments, found 3 km. from Küküllővár, Hungary.

NARONA. — **Two Latin Grave Inscriptions.** — In *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 75–82, C. PATSCH publishes two Latin grave inscriptions recently found at Vid, the ancient Naronna, in Herzegovina.

TRANSYLVANIA. — **Roman Villas.** — In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum*, IV, 1913, pp. 109–165 (24 figs.), A. BUDAY describes two Roman villas discovered, but not completely explored in 1912, one at **Magyarosd** and the other at **Kolozsvár**, Transylvania. The objects found in them were of no particular interest.

GREAT BRITAIN

CORBRIDGE. — **Excavations in 1911.** — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 261–272 (2 plans; 7 figs.), F. J. HAVERFIELD describes the exca-

vations at Corbridge in 1911. It is now known that the site covered at least thirty-five acres, that it was occupied by the Romans from about 80 A.D. to about 350, when it was destroyed, and that it was rebuilt, and then abandoned for good before 400. During 1911 the main field of work lay west of the part already explored, an area occupied by cottages and workshops. It was proved that the great building (Site XI), which was nearly an acre in extent, was destroyed before it was completed. Several unimportant pieces of sculpture came to light. The most important find was the hoard of gold coins noted in *A.J.A.* XVI, p. 141; XVII, p. 129.

EYEBURY.—**The Excavation of a Round Barrow.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 80–94 (10 figs.), E. T. LEEDS describes the excavation of a round barrow at Eyebury near Peterborough in 1910 and 1911. Two smaller mounds lie near it, and there was once still another. A skeleton was found with two scrapers of imported black flint near it, and at some distance a small food vessel.

HIGHAM.—**British Gold Coins.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 318–320 (fig.), W. G. SMITH reports the discovery by a man loading flints near Higham, Kent, of a small, globular, hollow flint which contained what he supposed to be eleven brass buttons. These were in reality British gold coins dating from the first century B.C. They are from different dies derived from the gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon. The hollow flint had been used as a purse.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—**The Down Pits.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 65–77 (4 plans), P. STONE reports upon his examination of the pits on the downs on the Isle of Wight. They were not of human origin, but were caused by the action of carbonic acid in the rain water upon weak places in the chalk.

JERSEY.—**Recent Excavations.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 203–230 (5 pls.; 14 figs.), R. R. MARETT reports the results of his excavations at **La Cotte de St. Brelade**, Jersey, in 1911, where he had begun work in 1910. About sixty flint implements and slight animal remains were discovered. On the little island of **La Motte** fifteen graves were opened in 1911 and 1912. These were closed at the sides and ends by slabs of stone and had a stone covering. A few skulls were found, and in one burial the body seemed to have been in a crouched position. The graves are probably of neolithic date. A cairn with kitchen middens near it was also examined.

LONDON.—**Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1911.**—The twelve numbers reported from the Egyptian Department, all of special artistic or historical interest, include a pre-dynastic stone vase in the form of an ape; a large collection of white scarabs, from the Delta, of the Hyksos period; two statues and a painted stele commemorative of high officials, two of them architects of important royal works; a porcelain ankh, probably unique, with cartouche of a seventh century king of Egypt and Nubia; a tomb door with the rare cartouche of Psammetichus III.; an altar from Nubia, of the time of Queen Candace, 25 B.C. The Assyrian objects are two inscribed gate sockets of kings of Ur, about 2500 and 2400 B.C.; a rare, dated, votive inscription and a jasper seal cylinder of similar date; a very early Sumerian bronze figure from the foundation deposit of Lagash; an agate seal of about 1400, dedicated to the weather god; two Assyrian tablets

inscribed with incantations and prayers. (E. A. WALLIS-BUDGE.) The Greek and Roman antiquities include the marble stele of Archagora, from Attica, of unusual size, dating from the fourth century; a Roman sarcophagus relief of a wedding scene; a late Graeco-Roman ivory relief of Athena armed; a sard scarab with a Greek intaglio of the sixth century on the back and a later Graeco-Persian design on the top, from Mesopotamia; a small gold plaque from Rhodes of the sixth century; a silver model of a large temple key, one actual example of which is known; the colossal bronze head of Augustus as a young man, from Meroe in the Sudan; a sixth century bronze-plated chariot, found near Orvieto; a bronze Roman sacrificial scene in high relief; a statuette of a dwarf; a bread stamp; an early Italian helmet from Ancona; various fibulae; two iron stili; terra-cotta figurines from Thebes, Naucratis, etc.; two geometric pyxides with figures of horses standing on the covers; two Early Minoan vases, a steatite pyxis and some fragments from Crete. (A. H. SMITH.) In the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography, the early and late stone ages, the bronze and the early iron age are all represented by objects found in the lake dwellings of Yorkshire, East Riding, and on many other sites in Great Britain. Those from some iron-age graves, perhaps Belgic, of the middle of the first century B.C., include some Italian bronzes, probably made in Capua. Objects from outside of Britain are from Jersey, southern Spain, Crete, Sinai, China, and Tasmania. A funeral monument inscribed in Greek, found in Lamb's Conduit Street, London, two cinerary urns from Finsbury Circus, a terra-cotta antefix of the twentieth legion, from the site of a tile factory in Cheshire, and a pig of lead inscribed with the name of Hadrian, are reminders of the Romano-British period. (*Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 597-604.)

Recently Discovered Portions of the Roman Wall.—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 257-344 (31 pls.; 36 figs.), P. NORMAN and F. W. READER describe the discoveries relating to Roman London made between 1906 and 1912. These have to do chiefly with the city wall, and were as follows: Near the Tower several pieces of it came to light; another with the Roman ditch at America Square; at Aldgate remains were found at three different places; at 123 Roman Wall Street a small piece; at All Hallows Church a bastion; at Christ's Hospital several pieces with three bastions, including the angle bastion where the wall turned to the south; at Newgate a small bit of the Roman gate; at the Old Bailey another piece; and in Lower Thames Street a small piece of the south wall. Miscellaneous discoveries of no great importance were made in many places in the city. Appendices are added by A. S. KENNARD on the non-marine molluscs, etc.; by A. H. LYELL on the seeds and woods; and by F. LAMBERT on the pottery and coins found.

OXFORD.—**Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1911.**—A report from the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. HOGARTH, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 604-612. The Egyptian section received a large, finely painted coffin, a rare and perhaps unique work, of the transition period between the sixth and the eleventh dynasties, found on the east bank of the Nile, south of Akhmin, and a number of articles from Petrie's excavations, which include the following: From Sinai, fragments of pottery and alabaster vases, from which two grotesque vases have been restored; from

Memphis, two blue-glazed vases and a snake's head amulet, of the sixteenth and twenty-third dynasties; from Hawara, a panel portrait of a lady, of a dark, probably Armenioid, type, a canopic vase, and three lids; from Gerzeh, stone beads and apparently two iron beads, from prehistoric tombs; a mass of material as yet unselected, from the tombs of Faras in Nubia. For the prehistoric Mediterranean section a number of valuable and interesting Cretan and Cypriote objects were obtained from the unused material belonging to the government of Crete and by exchange from the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A Late Minoan II. amphora, restored from fragments, is perhaps the finest extant example of Cretan marine style. Some vases from the interior of Asia Minor suggest the intimate connections of that region with the Middle Minoan world of the Aegean. Other precious objects are facsimiles of the Hagia Triada sarcophagus, the "boxer" filler, and the Phaestus disk. Among the Greek vases are two panathenaic vases, put together more or less completely from fragments, one of which is of the early sixth century, the other, dated by the name of the archon (Asteus, 373/2) is the earliest known instance of such dating. A gift of red-figured fragments found at Cervetri has yielded a signed cylix of Brygos, making the tenth signed vase of his known. A fine white Attic lecythus that had been put away as not genuine has been cleared of the forged part of the decoration and restored to exhibition. A terra-cotta sarcophagus of the usual Clazomenian type and various minor objects are mentioned. The Graeco-Roman and Roman section has received some gifts of pottery, terracottas, and bronzes from Italy, and the Romano-British section, a number of loans.

WELWYN.—**Late Celtic Finds.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 1-30 (3 pls.; 23 figs.), R. A. SMITH publishes an account of the late Celtic antiquities found during the construction of a road at Welwyn. Herts., in 1906. Two vaults were discovered containing, among other things, eleven slender amphorae of Greek origin, three iron firedogs, a pair of silver vessels of classical origin, silver handles for a cylix, and three heavy bronze masks of Celtic origin. The writer compares similar vaults opened at Stanfordsbury.

AFRICA

ALGERIA.—**Two Latin Inscriptions.**—In *R. Ét. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 38-46, R. CAGNAT publishes two Latin inscriptions. One, from Timgad, reads *Imp. Ca[esari] | Traiano [Hadri]ano Aug. [curia Tra]iana vel[erano-rum] | leg. II[I Aug.]*, pointing to a *curia* of veterans at Timgad. The other, from Djemila, is a fragmentary inscription in four lines from the architrave of a temple which was dedicated *Genti Septim[iae Aur]eliae*.

CARTHAGE.—**An Abraxas Gem.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, p. 411, P. MONCEAUX publishes an abraxas gem found at Carthage with a bee engraved on the small side, and a serpent biting its tail on the large. The words BIEI EPPEΞEI EBAEI IOOA occur twice.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—**Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1912.**—In the *Thirty-seventh Annual Report* of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, pp. 89-91, L. D. CASKEY makes brief mention of the acquisitions during

1912. There were in all 264 objects acquired, most of which are suitable for exhibition. They include nineteen vases of ancient glass, a small Cypriote head of limestone of good archaic style, a Corinthian cylix, and forty-eight miscellaneous objects from Cyrene, chiefly terra-cotta statuettes.

NEW YORK. — Recent Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.

— In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 28-29, G. M. A. R. reports the following acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum in 1912: A colossal portrait bust of red porphyry (Fig. 5) dating from the second century A.D.; an archaistic head of Athena (Fig. 6); a fragment of a sixth-century stele representing

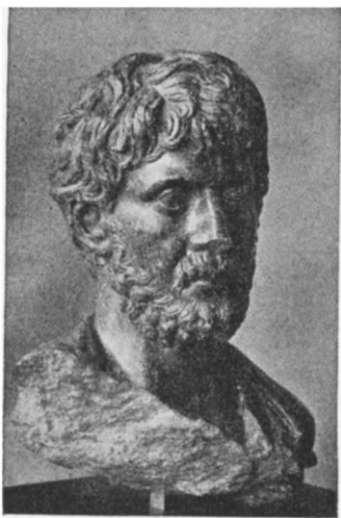


FIGURE 5. — PORPHYRY BUST IN
NEW YORK.



FIGURE 6. — ARCHAISTIC HEAD
OF ATHENA.

a youth carrying a staff; a Greek gravestone in the form of a vase with a relief of a mother and child, and a man and woman clasping hands; a small relief representing a horseman; a marble column with a serpent and wreath; and the head of an old woman. Among the fourteen bronzes acquired are a large statuette of Aphrodite of the Cnidian type, of late Greek date; a statuette of a grotesque figure; two archaic statuettes, one a Silenus holding a nymph, and the other a runner; ten bronze vases with fine blue patina, apparently all found together. Thirteen terra-cotta vases were acquired, including a very fine large white lecythus; a perfectly-preserved Phalerum jug; a Mycenaean cup with high foot; a geometric vase shaped like a pomegranate; a large fragment of a Corinthian vase; and several pieces of black- and red-figured Attic pottery. Six terra-cottas were acquired, including a statuette of a woman holding a mirror; two archaic reliefs, one representing two men fighting, and the other a woman and a youth with a rooster; and a beautiful Melian relief dating from the fifth century B.C. representing Phrixus carried by the ram over the sea. Other acquisitions were some finely preserved glass vessels, pieces of bone decorated with reliefs, a Mycenaean gem, and a

gold ornament dating from the sixth century B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 50-52 (3 figs.), E. R. discusses the porphyry head mentioned above. It is 57.40 cm. high, the height of the head alone being 33 cm. It is perfectly preserved except the tip of the nose and a few slight breaks in the hair. It is a fine piece of sculpture, evidently the portrait of a general, and the writer suggests that it may represent Aelius Verus, whom Hadrian intended for his successor. He also discusses the archaistic Athena head, which is of white marble, 12.50 cm. high, and beautifully modelled. *Ibid.* pp. 93-99 (4 figs.), E. R. publishes an early Attic grave stele acquired in 1911. It is the largest of its kind known, and when complete must have been more than 15 feet high. The monument consisted of three members, a rectangular base, a tall slab decorated with sculpture, and a finial consisting of a flat portion with a

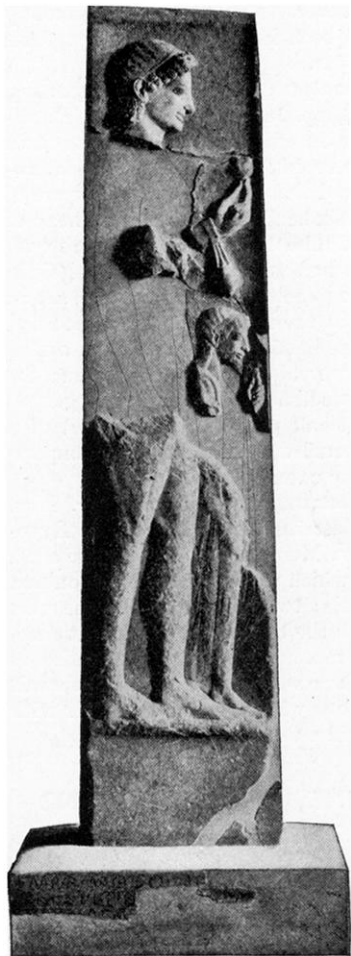


FIGURE 7. — ATTIC STELE IN NEW YORK.

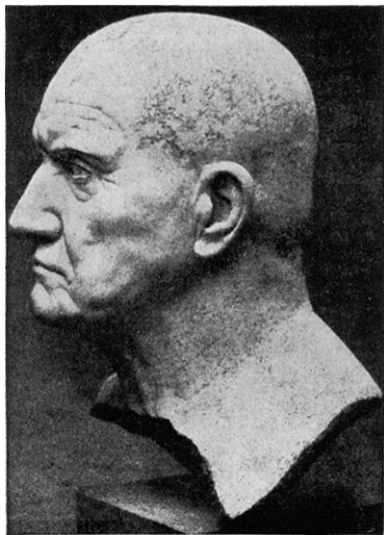


FIGURE 8. — ROMAN PORTRAIT BUST IN NEW YORK.

painted design of palmettes and scrolls, above which was carved a seated lion or sphinx. On the main slab (Fig. 7) stands a nude youth facing to the right, holding a pomegranate in his left hand and having an aryballus attached to his left wrist. The right arm and almost all of the torso are missing. Beside him stands a small draped female figure, the head of which

is in Berlin. On the base was an inscription of which the beginning of three lines is preserved. The parts of the monument which still remain are in an almost perfect state of preservation and retain many traces of paint. The stele is to be dated 550-525 B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 93, 101-102 (2 figs.), E. R. also describes a remarkable Roman portrait head (Fig. 8) acquired in 1912. It has suffered no damage whatsoever. The hair was apparently indicated by paint. The portrait has not been identified, but it represents a contemporary of Julius Caesar or Augustus.

Acquisition of Graeco-Buddhistic Sculptures by the Metropolitan Museum.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 133-137 (2 figs.), J. B. discusses briefly Graeco-Buddhistic sculpture in connection with thirty-three reliefs from Peshawar (ancient Gandhara) recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. Most of them are carved in blue slate, but a few are of soapstone and a few of stucco. There are six heads of Buddha; the head of a woman; a seated and four standing Boddhisattvas; a seated figure with body turned at the waist; a torso of a woman with a drum; a large right hand of Buddha with fingers webbed; two panels representing tritons, and a third with six standing marine deities, at the left of whom is a modified Corinthian column; three Buddhas in meditation; two Buddhas seated under arches; two Brahmans; a Buddha worshipped by four adorers; the worship of the Boddhisattva; a seated female figure and two Amazon guards separated by a Corinthian column; three small panels with the head of a man in low relief; and a large upright panel with superimposed compartments, one containing single figures and the other groups of two.

Egyptian Furniture and Musical Instruments.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 72-79 (11 figs.), C. L. R. describes several pieces of Egyptian furniture acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1912. These are a couch frame dating from about 3400 B.C., which was too short to lie on and was perhaps used as a bier; two low stools; two folding stools, one with the leather seat preserved; and a chair with the back made of upright slats, the seat originally of linen string interwoven, and the legs in imitation of lion's legs, dating from about 1500 B.C. There were also acquired two small musical instruments of the harp family, one with four and the other with five strings dating from about 1600 B.C., and a Coptic lute.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

CYPRUS.—**The Tomb of Leodegarius de Nabanalís at Famagusta.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 312-317 (fig.), G. JEFFERY announces the discovery of the tomb of Leodegarius de Nabanalís, bishop of Famagusta and Tortosa. The incised slab which covered the tomb is similar to other fourteenth century tombstones, and in fairly good condition.

The Franciscan Church at Famagusta.—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 301-313 (plan; 2 figs.), G. JEFFERY describes his recent efforts to protect what remains of the Franciscan church at Famagusta, Cyprus. He also gives a plan of the church, and publishes eight epitaphs from the floor.

POLTAVA. — **A Byzantine and Persian Treasure.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 385-387, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes briefly on the authority of Baron de Baye the remarkable Byzantine and Persian treasure found by two small boys on the steppes near the village of Molaja Peresch-tina, Government of Poltava (see *A.J.A.* XVII, pp. 141 f.). The oldest object was a piece of Sassanian plate with the portrait of Sapor II, dating from the fourth century. There was also a silver amphora, gilded, of the seventh or eighth century; a large silver plate, of the sixth or seventh century, with the monogram of Christ, alpha and omega, and a Latin inscription stating that it had been cast from pieces of earlier plate; parts of two necklaces made of coins of Heraclius; pieces of a sword with gold scabbard; bracelets with incrustated decoration; a large gold pitcher; eleven gold cups with decoration in relief, one of them also having carnelian and other stones inlaid; ten similar silver cups; a large gold spoon with incrustated decoration. The objects of gold were more than 400 in number. The treasure is now in St. Petersburg.

ITALY

ASSISI. — **Unedited Frescoes of Simone Martini.** — The figures of saints decorating the windows of the Cappella S. Martino in the lower church of S. Francesco at Assisi have escaped the notice of students. They are published by G. CRISTOFANI in *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 131-135.

CITTA DI CATELLO. — **Discovery of Frescoes.** — In a locality called Morra, near the town of Citta di Catello, two frescoes have recently been discovered in the church of S. Crescentino, forming part of a series depicting the Passion. They are clearly attributable to Signorelli. (*Rass. d'Arte*, October, 1912, p. I.)

FERMO. — **New Paintings in the Church of S. Agostino.** — Recent discoveries in the church of S. Agostino at Fermo include frescoes representing scenes in the life of the Virgin, a number of figures of Saints and Madonnas, and an interesting triptych representing the "Madonna of Pity," with Saints. All the paintings belong to the Quattrocento, but the triptych still betrays the tradition of Byzantine painting. (*Rass. d'Arte*, October, 1912, p. I.)

GENOA. — **A Painting by Brueghel the Elder.** — A painting in private possession in Genoa represents a "Village Feast." It is published in *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 187-188, by C. ASTOLFI, who assigns it on internal evidence to Peter Brueghel the Elder.

MILAN. — **Three English Alabasters.** — Three English alabasters are published by R. PAPINI in *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 160-161. The first is a fragment in the Castello Sforzesco representing the Betrayal; the second a triptych (Betrayal, Crucifixion, Deposition) in the Bagatti-Valsecchi collection; the third a triptych-box with the head of John the Baptist, a half-figure of Christ, and symbols. They all belong to the English group of alabaster reliefs of the fifteenth century.

NARNI. — **Discovery of Frescoes.** — In a monastery of Monte S. Croce near Narni, recent explorations have brought to light, besides the Crucifixion discovered in 1911, two large compositions of the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi, which belong to the eleventh century. Another fresco of later

date represents a series of saints. (*Rass. d' Arte*, October, 1912, p. II, and May, 1913, p. I.)

PERUGIA. — **New Frescoes.** — In a niche to the right of the apse of S. Francesco a Montone frescoes have been discovered dating from the middle and latter half of the fifteenth century. At the back of the niche is a Madonna with Saints, and near this are other frescoes representing saints dated 1446 and 1447. (*Rass. d' Arte*, February, 1913, p. I.)

ROME. — **A Sarcophagus from the Via Tiburtina.** — A little more than 6 km. from the city, on the left side of the road, there has been found a marble sarcophagus 2.15 m. long, 0.90 m. high, and 0.97 m. wide. A medallion on the front contains busts of a man and wife, finished except for the heads, which were evidently left to be completed at a later time. The cover represents the story of Jonah, and beneath the medallion is a scene from rural life. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 230 ff.)

Frescoes by Fra Angelico. — Alterations to the chapel of Nicholas V at Rome have brought to light fourteen figures painted on a gold background, which form part of the original decoration of the chapel by Fra Angelico. The style of these figures is clearly that of the earlier master and not of Benozzo Gozzoli. (*Rass. d' Arte*, March, 1913, p. II.)

A Portion of Giovanni Bellini's Pesaro Altar-piece. — The Coronation of the Virgin, by Giovanni Bellini in S. Francesco in Pesaro, has at the top of its frame a square moulding for a smaller picture, now filled with a "St. Jerome doing Penance" of the seventeenth century. The original, which once filled this space, is the Pietà of the Vatican Gallery, which now bears the name of Bartolomeo Montagna. Measurements and style make the ascription clear, and in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 260-269, G. FRIZZONI publishes a restored photograph showing the original appearance of the altar-piece, and makes a plea for its actual recomposition.

Frescoes in S. Maria Maggiore. — The removal of a false vault in the ceiling of the chapel of S. Michele and S. Pietro *ad Vincula* in S. Maria Maggiore, has brought to light the figures in fresco of the four Evangelists, which are published by G. GALASSI in *L' Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 107-109. The style is that of a follower of Piero dei Franceschi; Galassi rejects the attribution of the frescoes to Benozzo Gozzoli, defended by G. BASIOTTI in an article in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 76-78.

S. DONNINO A MAIANO. — **The Pieve.** — A description of the church at S. Donnino a Maiano is published by M. SALMI in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 116-124. It is remarkable for the peculiar decoration in brickwork of the apse, which the writer assigns to the end of the eleventh century, a number of frescoes of the Aretine school of the Quattrocento, and a curious polychrome Madonna in wood of the same period.

TESTANA. — **A Curious Bas-relief.** — The accompanying illustration (Fig. 9) represents a detail of a relief preserved in the little church of Testana near Genoa. The subjects entire are the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, the Deposition, and the Resurrection (?). The date of the work seems to be *ca.* 1500, and the style un-Italian, having more affinities with the sculpture of Flanders. The piece is discussed by A. LUXORO in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 191-194.

VELLETRI. — **A New Gentile da Fabriano.** — The Madonna and Child reproduced in Figure 10 is preserved in the church of S. Apollonia at

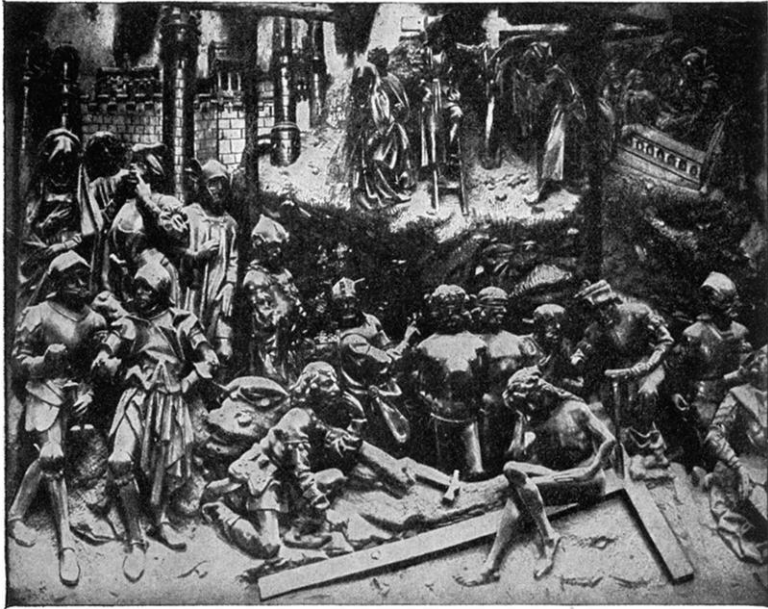


FIGURE 9. —RELIEF OF TESTANA.

Velletri, and was originally in SS. Cosma e Damiano at Rome. It was recognized as a work of Gentile by LIONELLO VENTURI, who publishes it in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 73-75. Gentile came to Rome shortly after 1425, and the picture must therefore date between that time and his death in 1427.

SPAIN

SALAMANCA.—*An Altar-piece by Bermejo.*—An altar-piece in the old cathedral at Salamanca is attributed to Bermejo by V. von LOGA in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 315-316. The writer makes the attribution on the basis of resemblances to the "Virgin of the Saw," and the St. Michael at Tous near Alcira. His discussion includes a critique of the attributions hitherto attempted in the *oeuvre* of this painter.

FRANCE

LISIEUX.—*A New Painter of the Roman School.*—In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 107-111, U. GNOLI publishes a Madonna and Saints in the museum of Lisieux (Calvados) signed by a certain Antonio de Calvis. It was brought from a Roman monastery, and the painter is evidently of the Roman school. It is assigned by Gnoli to the atelier of Antoniazzo Romano. Another work of his may be found in the museum of Lyons, a copy of Giotto's famous Navicella. The signature, which is the same as that of the picture at Lisieux save for the name of the artist (Perugino!), is false.



FIGURE 10. — MADONNA BY GENTILE DA FABRIANO AT VELLETRI.

G. GALASSI, in his article on the newly discovered frescoes of S. Maria Maggiore (p. 462), believes that the painter is a follower of Melozzo rather than Antoniazzo, and ascribes to him the frescoes of the Oratory of S. Giovanni Evangelista at Tivoli. He also doubts his authorship of the picture at Lyons.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. — **Frankish Antiquities.** — In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 22-23 (4 figs.), A. L. reports the acquisition by the Brussels museum of three Frankish brooches, two of gold and one of bronze, inlaid with glass, from Overboulaere in Flanders; and a Frankish ring from Vesqueville inscribed *utere felix* followed by the monogram of Christ.

GERMANY

SIENESE PAINTINGS IN GERMAN COLLECTIONS. — In *Rass. d' Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 162-164, P. SCHUBRING describes two unpublished panels of an altar-piece by Giovanni di Paolo in the museum of Muenster. They represent respectively the Birth of St. John Baptist and St. John before Herod. Another panel is in a private collection in Rome, and represents the Annunciation to Zacharias. In the same article three Sienese pictures in the Schmetgen Museum at Cologne are reproduced: a St. John Evangelist by Giovanni di Paolo; a Risen Christ by Vecchietta; and an Allegory of the Madonna and Eve, by a follower of Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

BERLIN. — **Acquisitions of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.** — To the collection in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, Berlin, there have recently been added: two Hispano-Moresque capitals of the end of the tenth century, and a Moorish double window from Murcia (XIV century) (*Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 17-22); a painting representing St. Christopher, by Adam Elsheimer (*ibid.* cols. 125-217); and a Portrait of a Lady by Filippo Lippi (described by W. BODE in *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1913, pp. 97-98).

Sienese Miniatures of the Fourteenth Century. — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 105-114, WEIGELT publishes a number of miniatures which originally belonged to a Latin manuscript illustrated by some Sienese master of the early Trecento. The painter shows the effect of the teaching of Simone Martini and Tegliacci. Venturi has already ascribed four small pictures to him, of which the most important is a Coronation of the Virgin in the Carrand collection in the Bargello. Weigelt adds to his *oeuvre* a small Madonna in the Louvre.

HEIDELBERG. — **Fifteenth Century Miniatures of the Witz School.** — In *Mh. f. Kunstw.* VI, 1913, pp. 18-26, H. BRANDT publishes the miniatures of a manuscript in the University Library at Heidelberg (Cod. Pal. Germ. 322). The text is Otto von Passau's *24 Alten oder der goldene Thron*, and the codex is dated 1457. The miniatures represent St. John writing Revelation on Patmos, the twenty-four elders, etc., and betray their affinity with the atelier of Conrad Witz.

POSEN. — **Italian Pictures in the Raczyński Collection.** — The Italian paintings in the Raczyński collection at Posen are discussed by G. CAGNOLA, in *Rass. d' Arte*, XIII, 1913, pp. 1-4. The most important are: a Virgin with Sts. Christopher and George, by Ambrogio da Fossano; a Christ

blessing by Filippo Mazzola; a portrait-group by Sofonisba Anguissola; a Madonna by a Flemish painter, but based on the composition of Cesare da Sesto's adaptation of the St. Anne, Virgin and Child in the Louvre; a Madonna with Donor and Family of the school of Titian; and a Miracle of S. Domenico by Bernardo Daddi.

GREAT BRITAIN

CASSONE PANELS IN ENGLISH COLLECTIONS.—P. SCHUBRING continues his account of the cassone panels in England in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 196–202, 326–331. The collection of the Earl of Crawford contains two complete cassoni, with the paintings on the inside of the lid, representing husband and wife, a feature rarely preserved. Other lid paintings of the same character are found on chests of the Somers collection in Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire. The Crawford chests came from the Frescobaldi palace in Florence. The outside paintings are mythological stories by an artist of the Bicci school, who also painted a cassone front belonging to Conte Carlo Cinughi of Siena. A second pair of cassoni in the Crawford collection, representing the Story of the Rape of the Sabines, is dated 1465 by the arms which it bears of the Davanzati and Redditi families, who formed a matrimonial alliance in that year. Two fine panels in Eastnor Castle represent a history of the quarrel and reconciliation by the Pope of two brothers, which Schubring suggests may be connected with the reconciliation of the Medici and Albizzi by Eugenius IV in 1433.

LONDON.—**An Early Christian Bronze Statuette.**—In *Byz. Zeit.* XXII, 1913, pp. 143–146, O. M. DALTON publishes a bronze statuette of the British Museum, said to have come from Asia Minor. It represents a *litteratus* seated on a fald-stool, holding an open book in his right hand, evidently an author in the act of composing his work. Its nearest parallel is a porphyry statue in the museum at Cairo. The base bears an inscription in characters of Carolingian date: †PETRVS, but the date is rather the fifth or sixth century.

A Madonna by Antonello da Messina.—In the collection of Mr. Robert Benson in London there is a Madonna by Antonello da Messina which has hitherto been attributed to Marcello Fogolina. In *Gaz. B.-A.* IX, 1913, pp. 189–203, B. BERENSON points out that the Madonna shows obvious affinities with the Virgin of Antonello's Annunciation in the Syracuse museum, and with the woman carrying a child in the St. Sebastian by the same master in Dresden. By comparison with these and other works he dates the painting *ca.* 1475–6. The writer also shows the untenability of Toesca's attribution of the picture to Antonello's son Jacopo, and adds some notes on two pictures of a "Spanish-Sicilian" school, one in the National Gallery, representing the Madonna crowned by angels, the other a St. Rosalia in the Walters collection in Baltimore.

The Signature of the "Negro Archer."—In *Burl. Mag.* XXIII, 1913, pp. 36–37, D. S. MACCOLL announces that the recent cleaning of the signature of the "Negro Archer" in the Wallace collection, hitherto accepted as a Rembrandt, has brought to light a portion of the real painter's name, which he has not been able to read satisfactorily, but it is certainly not the name of Rembrandt. The style points to a pupil like Flinck or Heerschop, and it is possible that the letters are the last syllable of the latter artist's name.

OLD SARUM.—**Excavations in 1911.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 52–65 (4 pls.; 2 plans), W. HAWLEY reports upon the excavations at the Castle of Old Sarum in 1911. No important walls were discovered, but many details of the castle were learned and several pieces of glazed mediaeval pottery found.

UNITED STATES

CAMBRIDGE.—**A Painting by Ambrogio Lorenzetti.**—In *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 206–207, J. H. EDGELL publishes a triangular panel, evidently a pinnacle of an altar-piece, now in the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, which he attributes on internal evidence to Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

ENGLEWOOD.—**A Standard from Foligno.**—In *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 170–171, F. M. PERKINS publishes a standard representing the Madonna of Pity from the palace at Foligno. It is now in the Platt collection, Englewood, New Jersey.

NEW YORK.—**Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**—The Metropolitan Museum has recently acquired: Four Saints by Correggio (*B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 26–28); a wooden statue of St. John Evangelist, English, fourteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 34–35); a number of examples of stained glass (*ibid.* pp. 46–50); a triptych by Adriaen Isenbrant (*ibid.* pp. 67–68); an allegorical sketch for a ceiling by Tiepolo (*ibid.* p. 70); the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes by Tintoretto (*ibid.* pp. 100–101); and an Adoration of the Kings by Hieronymus Bosch (*ibid.* pp. 130–133).

A Bust of the Infant St. John.—A bust of the infant St. John in the collection of Mr. George Blumenthal, in New York, is published in *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 165–166, by F. M. PERKINS, who assigns it to Antonio Rossellino.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BAHAMAS.—**Lucayan Artifacts.**—In *Am. Anthropol.* N. S. XV, 1913, pp. 1–7 (6 figs.), THEODORE DE BOOY treats of Lucayan artifacts from the Bahamas, objects found by the G. G. Heye expedition of 1912, in the interests of the Heye Museum, New York City. These include a wooden paddle from Mores Island (cf. the paddle figured in the Rum Cay petroglyphs); a *duho*, or wooden stool, from a small, open cave at Spring Point on Acklins Island; a fractured ceremonial celt from Mariguana Island, which may be reckoned “among the best examples of prehistoric stonework from the Bahamas.” The low relief figure on the celt is seated.

BRAZIL.—**An Expedition up the Araguay River.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 36–59 (31 figs.), W. KISSENBERG gives an account of an expedition up the Araguay River in Brazil and describes the appearance and customs of the aborigines. *Ibid.* pp. 130–174 (20 figs.) MAX SCHMIDT tells of travels in Matto Grosso in 1910.

MEXICO.—**Miscellaneous Discoveries.**—In *Bol. Mus. Nac. de Arqueol.* II, 1912–13, pp. 139–140 (7 pls.), P. HENNING has some brief notes on discoveries made in Mexico between December 22, 1912, and January 9, 1913. At Tlahuac, besides a well-preserved *teocalli*, were found a femur

engraved with a figure of Quetzalcoatl, three ceramic *cipactli*, an andesite Chalchiuhapatzli; at **Zapolitlán** an *ome cituatl*, thirty-four ceramic objects belonging to the Teotihuacan culture; at the hacienda de San Nicolas y Tezontla ceramic objects (images, heads, etc.) of unique type.

PERU. — **Machu Picchu.** — In *National Geographic Magazine*, XXIV, 1913, pp. 387–573 (245 figs.), under the title ‘In the Wonderland of Peru,’ HIRAM BINGHAM gives a popular account of the work accomplished by the Peruvian expedition of 1912, under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographical Society. This was concerned with the archaeology of Machu Picchu, the city of refuge on the mountain-top, the so-called “cradle of the Inca Empire,” topographical, archaeological, and anthropological reconnaissances of several regions, including the Cuzco country (vertebrate remains in particular), Vitcos (identification of ancient Inca place-names), Aobamba valley, Choquequirau, highlands of southern Peru (anthropometric measurements of 145 individuals). Professor Bingham believes Machu Picchu to be “the original Tampu Tocco, from which the Incas came when they started on that migration which led them to conquer Cuzco and to establish the Inca Empire.”

Ruins of Tiahuanaco. — In *Mitt. d. k. k. Geogr. Ges. in Wien*, LVI, 1913, pp. 226–236, 267–297 (13 pls.; 10 figs.), JULIUS NESTLER treats of the ruins of Tiahuanaco, both on the basis of his own recent investigations and with reference to the literature of the subject. According to the author, a stone plate discovered by him is really, as the ornamentation, etc., indicates, “a fragment of a second great gateway, with a frieze similar to that of the famous ‘sun-door,’” the most remarkable of the monuments of Tiahuanaco. Dr. Nestler also discovered a statue with symbolic carvings. Interesting are the discoveries (the most interesting and important is a stone plate with relief figure) at Taraco, on Lake Titicaca, near Tiahuanaco. The author discusses at some length Alcobaça’s account, concluding that the latter did not know the ruins from personal observation. He holds to his opinions expressed in 1908 and 1904 as to the age of the culture of Tiahuanaco, — “one of the oldest cultures on the globe,” “a culture more significant for the totality of human culture than that of Troy,” etc.

Ruins of Moche. — In *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris*, N. S. X, 1913, pp. 95–117 (3 pls.; 20 figs.), MAX UHLE gives the results of investigations of the ruins of Moche (“Huaca del Sol,” “Huaca de la Luna,” etc.), representing pre-Incan and pre-Tiahuanacan culture, or “proto-Chimu,” as he terms it. Black Chimú vessels, Incaic vessels, jugs, bearded dolls, clay and gold objects, ornamented vessels of various sorts, textiles, polychrome vessels, etc., are described and figured. Some vessels similar to those of Tiahuanaco also occur. The polychrome pottery period seems to have been followed by at least three other periods.

An Archaeological Journey. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 201–242 (35 figs.), E. SELER gives an account of an archaeological journey in Peru and in Central America, incidentally discussing the chronology of the monuments and pottery of Tiahuanaco, on Lake Titicaca, in relation to those of the rest of Peru. The level of the lake was formerly 34.37 m. higher than now, and these ruins at the higher level antedate by a long period the Inca dynasty, just as the Tiahuanaco civilization has been proved by Uhle to have come first in many parts of the coast regions. Such rectangularly

polygonal walls as those at Cuzco, where the stones are so exactly fitted that a penknife blade cannot be inserted between them, usually attributed to the Incas, must also belong on architectural grounds to a pre-Inca period between those of Tiahuanaco and the Incas when the level of the sea was 16.64 m. higher than now. The fact that the most ancient temples were not oriented in relation to our north and south does not prove, he thinks, that they belong to a time when the earth's axis had a different relation to the ecliptic. Uhle's contention that differences in the vases, which others attribute to local differentiation, are really chronological, Seler thinks unproved as yet. The latter part of the article treats of the pottery and monuments of various places in Central America.